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# THE TIMES

MONDAY MARCH 8 1982

Price twenty pence

## Left threatens to set up power base to rival TUC

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

An internal power struggle on the TUC General Council threatens to produce a breakaway centre of left-wing trade union influence based on the Transport and General Workers' Union.

TGWU leaders, campaigning against fundamental changes in the way the labour movement's decision-making body is elected, are conducting a series of talks with militant union leaders who stand to lose their seats on the general council if the reforms are forced through.

If they fail to halt the automatic granting of seats to all unions with 100,000 or more members, the transport workers are understood to be trying to establish a second centre of power to rival a perpetual right-wing majority on the general council.

It would involve a form of federation involving unions such as the train drivers, fire-fighters, musicians, film technicians, seamen and others that fear disfranchisement through the new system. The changes envisage giving 38 seats to the 25 largest unions, a "big bang" and a few seats to the remaining 85 small and middle-ranking unions.

Mr Larry Smith, executive officer of the TGWU, last night acknowledged that the transport workers were attempting to prevent implementation of last year's Blackpool Congress decision to introduce automatic seats for the top 25 unions.

"We are pressing for the status quo," he said. Asked what the union would do if it failed to halt the momentum towards a permanently moderate TUC leadership, he added: "Then we shall have to re-examine our tactics and strategy as a result."

However, in the first round of private talks with leaders of the small unions, the TGWU made clear its intention to challenge the tactics of its political opponents, chiefly the engineering workers, by offering an umbrella of continuing influence through a working arrangement or federation with left-wingers who could lose their seats.

The issue of how to implement electoral reform on the general council comes up again at a meeting of the TUC's "inner cabinet", its financial committee and general policy committee, among the policy rebels are expected before then.

The topic came up informally at the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of the TGWU at Transport House last week, when it was made plain that the transport workers expect two union leaders, Mr William Maddox and Mr Jack Boddy of the agricultural workers, to retain their general council positions even though their unions have merged with the transport workers.

A confidential policy paper prepared by Mr Len Murray and Congress House staff puts forward two main models for implementing last year's decision to abandon the historic trade group structure for general council elections.

Model A would produce a 37-member general council, with only seven seats for the unions of the movement, and giving six unions not now represented an automatic place on the table: the bank union (BIFU), the clerks' union (Ape), the post office engineers (POEU), the schoolmasters/women teachers (NAS/UTW), the print union (NGA), and the executive civil servants (SCPS). The local Government (NALGO) would get two extra seats, and the TGWU, the engineers and public employees (Nupie) one extra. The miners and the construction workers (Ucat) would both lose a seat.

The document says there are serious drawbacks to this scheme, and proposes Model B, which would carry automatic representation even further than congress decreed. Under various formulations suggested, the general council could be increased in size to 47, but there would still only be seven or nine seats for the smaller unions.

Mr Alan Sapper, chairman of the TUC and as film technicians' leader, one of those threatened with loss of his seat, said yesterday: "These proposals, however they are formulated, undoubtedly are a divisive matter and we want maximum unity to fight government legislation."

The conflict on policy will be renewed at the full general council meeting on March 24, which will have to decide on changes to circulate to affiliated unions. After the views of the whole movement have been sought, "definitive proposals" will be put to the September congress.

## Reagan will address Parliament

From Michael Hamlyn, Santa Barbara, March 7

Mr Ronald Reagan will become the first American President to address both Houses of Parliament when he visits Britain in June. He has been invited to address a joint session in Westminster Hall as a mark of the profound respect that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government has for him.

The only foreign head of state accorded such an honour before was President Charles de Gaulle of France who spoke there in 1960 and urged the destruction of nuclear weapons in order to rid the world of the fear of sudden annihilation.

Mr Michael Deaver, Mr Reagan's deputy Chief of Staff, said the President had been very flattered by the invitation. He also disclosed that Mr Reagan would become the first United States President since Woodrow Wilson to stay at Windsor Castle, where he will be the guest of the Queen for the nights of June 7 and 8.

Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the invitation to address Parliament "comes at a most important time for the European alliance. It is an honour to appear in such a historic setting at a critical stage in East-West relations."

The proposals of the Commission, which, if adopted, would drive a coach and horses through the existing apartheid structure are a highly ingenious attempt to show how universal franchise for both blacks and whites South Africa could be achieved with a degree of constitutional protection for whites and other minority groups.

The merger of Natal, one of South Africa's four white-run provinces, with the black tribal homeland of KwaZulu to form a new multi-racial regional administration is the challenging, indeed in the South African context revolutionary, central recommendation of the report of the Buthezi Commission, due to be released in Durban on Thursday.

The proposals of the Commission, which, if adopted, would drive a coach and horses through the existing apartheid structure are a highly ingenious attempt to show how universal franchise for both blacks and whites South Africa could be achieved with a degree of constitutional protection for whites and other minority groups.

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## Free speech and the law



Mr Martin Webster, national activities organizer of the National Front, speaking at a London rally yesterday, and one of the hundreds of policemen on duty. There were two arrests.

## More directors to leave BA board

By Philip Robinson and Jonathan Davis

At least three other executive directors will leave British Airways after the abrupt departure last Thursday of Mr Roger Moss, for eight years finance director and a member of the group's executive management board.

He has been put on one month's leave of absence pending a negotiated settlement over his departure.

The sudden boardroom shakeup of the nationalized carrier which is set to lose £200m this year, follows hard on the completion of a 500-page report on the airline by Price Waterhouse, City accountants.

The report, which is understood to be critical of BA's financial management is cloaked in secrecy. Only a handful of copies are available and all are on a strict "need to know" basis.

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## France may supply reactor to Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 7

The French and Israeli governments are to begin exploratory talks on a suggestion that France should supply Israel with a nuclear reactor for generating electricity.

This possibility has emerged as one of the most controversial results of last week's state visit by President Mitterrand and four of his ministers.

A senior Israeli official said today that the talks would take place initially at a diplomatic level, but might later be transferred to the Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation, which is due to resume discussions in Paris next month, after a lapse of more than 10 years.

Questioned about the type of nuclear reactor mentioned during last week's private discussion in Jerusalem, the official emphasized: "It would be purely for the production of low-cost energy by Israel. As far as we are concerned, this will be considered a technological and commercial venture."

Remarkably, the mention of revived nuclear cooperation—even at such a preliminary stage—will stir memories in the Arab world of the key role played by France in the late 1950s in helping Israel to achieve its nuclear weapons capacity which is widely recognized internationally, but has never been acknowledged by any Israeli Government.

French technical expertise was largely responsible for the construction of Israel's first nuclear reactor, which is situated under heavy guard and conditions of the strictest secrecy near the development.

The party is almost desperate if not for immediate good news at least for some assurance that economic recovery is in prospect, and that something will be done to start to bring unemployment down before the next election. Confidence that Sir Geoffrey has any such plan remains low.

MPs pin their hopes on the inflationary effect of the fall in oil prices and a further fall in interest rates which the City expects. They will look keenly to see if the economic forecasts at least for some assurance that economic recovery is in prospect, and that something will be done to start to bring unemployment down before the next election.

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## Sunshine Sunday at the Barbican

By Kenneth Gosling

The peace of a normal Sunday in the City of London was shattered yesterday by the arrival of hundreds of cars which packed the square mile in quest of the capital's most and greatest tourist attraction—the Barbican Arts Centre.

"After this" a press officer said, picking his way carefully between the rapt ranks of children watching a Punch and Judy show, "no one can call us inaccessible." A few strays, however, still found their way to the Barbican's offices where extra staff were brought in to deal with non-stop telephone bookings—one every 30 seconds.

The centre was opened four days ago by the Queen and is already firmly on the tourist map.

Out on the terraces, in bright sunshine, people sat around the fountains and fed the resident flock of ducks with scraps from the hard-pressed canteen. Brightly-coloured umbrellas had been raised rather earlier in the year than intended.

The tramp, tramp of sight-seers' feet went on non-stop throughout the day, many people having arrived shortly after breakfast. Inside the centre the carpets were beginning to get slightly grubby as smokers failed to find ash trays and children spilled drinks.

At the office, at one of the computer terminals taking bookings for April and May, Mr Angus Watson, publicity manager, caught up with telephone calls and estimated that he had taken £2,000-worth of bookings, mostly for the London Symphony Orchestra which now has its base at the centre, in the three hours between 12.20 and 3.30 pm.

First-day covers were selling as fast as cafeteria cokes and bachelorette parties were being booked. "I found the Barbican Centre" went even faster. One man was walking round showing badge-wearers a piece of paper that said "Why, where did you lose it?"

Officials estimated that 20,000 people visited the centre on Saturday and probably 30,000 yesterday.

Khmeini broadcast after talk of death

By Our Foreign Staff

Ayatollah Khomeini was reported to have received a group of Iranian football players at his residence in north Tehran yesterday and to have urged them to spread the Islamic revolution.

His speech, broadcast by Tehran radio and monitored in London, apparently gave the lie to rumours that the revolutionary leader was seriously ill, or dead, after his office had said he was cancelling all engagements for two weeks.

Exiles in London who heard the broadcast said the voice was that of the ayatollah's and that it was a fresh recording.

Arab reactions, page 4

## Hillhead key to future of Jenkins

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Mr Roy Jenkins's political future and, in particular, his chances of becoming the Social Democratic leader, will depend on the result of the election in Hillhead.

Mr Charles Ross, who stood down as Liberal candidate, said yesterday that as far as the Liberals were concerned, Mr Jenkins would be fighting Hillhead.

This underlining will prevent Mr Jenkins from standing for any other seat before the general election if he loses this month. That would end his chances of the SDP leadership, at least in the immediate future.

Jenkins campaign, page 3

## Natal merger with black homeland sought

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 7

The Commission was set up in 1980 under the aegis of Chief Gaba Buthezi, the leader of KwaZulu and its more than 50 members include prominent black and white politicians, academics, businessmen, industrialists and churchmen under the chairmanship of Professor George Schreiner, Vice-President of the University of Natal.

The appearance of the Commission for some months, coincides with a crisis in South Africa's ruling National Party which led last week to the exclusion of 15 right-wingers over the issue of "power-sharing" between whites, Coloureds (mixed race) and Indians in a central Parliament and Government.

Having shed his recalcitrant right-wing, Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is arguably better placed to entertain the kind of radical ideas set forth in the Commission's report, though these go far beyond even the most liberal reforms being discussed in the National Party.

For example, the controversial "power-sharing" concept offers no say in central government to blacks—more than 70 per cent of South Africa's total population—whose political needs are deemed to have been met by the setting up of homelands or bantustans, an approach which the Commission considers bankrupt.

One of the most interesting aspects of its report is the findings of a series of surveys of black and white opinion which show a growing anger

and impatience among blacks and a greater readiness among whites than is generally admitted by the Government to accept far-reaching reforms.

The survey of black attitudes both in KwaZulu and Natal and in the Wirwarstrand area where many Zulus work, suggests that while seven to eight out of every 10 reject the tribal homeland concept, six to seven out of 10 (rather less in the Transvaal) but still a majority would support a merger of KwaZulu and Natal on a multi-racial basis.

An overwhelming majority of blacks questioned also expressed political anger or discontent and predicted violence and widespread social unrest if meaningful reform did not occur in the near future. A majority further said that in

a guerrilla war most or many blacks would extend sympathy or active cooperation to insurgents of the banned African National Congress.

The report finds a slight majority among whites (and a rather larger majority among Coloureds and Indians) favouring blacks a share in decision-making in a common area formed by the merging of KwaZulu and Natal. Whites showed concern about the integration of schools but were prepared by a big majority to see residential areas thrown open to all races.

The report envisages the setting up of an executive for the merged Natal KwaZulu area on which, at any rate for a transitional period, the various ethnic groups would be equally represented.

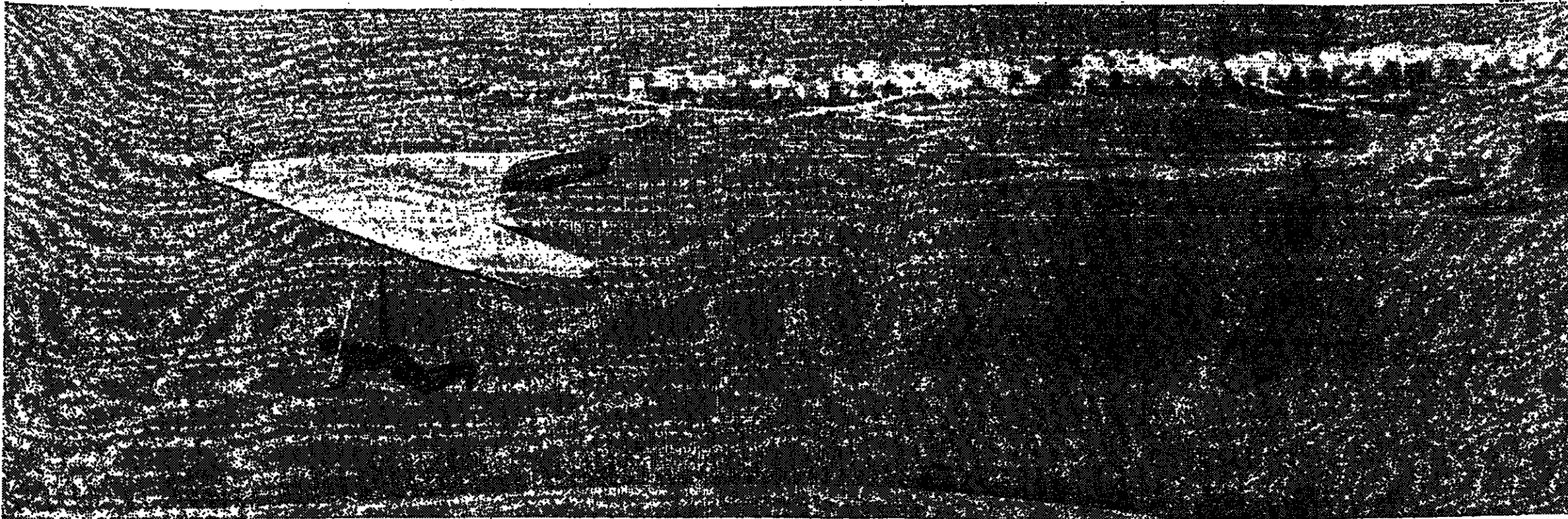
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Hanging in the balance: A hang glider taking off from Dunstable Downs yesterday against the background of the London Gliding Club. Adherents of the two sports, despite their similarities, are at loggerheads. Owners of hang gliders find Tottenham Pastures, which are owned by Bedfordshire County Council, a good place from which to launch themselves, but for the

London Gliding Club, which has been using the airfield for 50 years, the hang gliders represent an uncontrolled danger as they compete for the same air space. The club feels that a fatal collision is probable rather than possible. After inconclusive legal action against three hang glider pilots, the county council is to take the matter to the Civil Aviation Authority.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### High budget pledge by new leader

The new left-wing Labour leader of Merseyside County Council said after his election yesterday that the county budget for the coming year would be well above the Government limit of £140m. (Our Liverpool correspondent writes).

Mr Keva Coomes, aged 32, replaces Mr James Stuart-Cole, who resigned as council leader last year when he could not get the Labour group to agree to a more moderate budget of £157m.

Tonight Mr Coomes, a solicitor, will chair the group meeting which will decide the budget recommendation to be put to the county council tomorrow. Left-wing members are pressing for a £169m budget, which would lead to Government financial penalties.

At yesterday's group meeting Mr John Duncan collapsed and died. He represented the Newton-le-Willows ward at St Helens.

### New coxswain at Penlee

Mr Kenneth Thomas, aged 32, was named yesterday as the new coxswain of the Penlee lifeboat, at Mousehole, in Cornwall (Craig Seton writes). He succeeds Mr Trevelyan Richards, who died with his seven crew in December when the lifeboat the Solomons Browne sank off Land's End.

Mr Thomas, who is married with five children, has been a fisherman for 17 years. He has not served with the lifeboat service and will undergo training before taking charge of the Guy and Clare Hunter lifeboat, which is based at Mousehole.

Dr Dennis Leslie, chairman of the Penlee Lifeboat Committee, said last night that Mr Thomas fulfilled all the necessary criteria to make a good coxswain. He was a man who others would unhesitatingly serve.

### More women at Oxford

The number of women entering Oxford University in October will be a record for the third successive year (Our Oxford Correspondent writes). Places have been offered to 1,109 women and 1,731 men, out of the 7,539 applicants. Last year 1,739 men and 1,097 women were successful.

Maintained schools provided 1,404 of the new students, independent schools 1,325 and other schools 111.

### Children in care 'had to go home'

Mr Gilbert Hodgkinson, the Wolverhampton social services chief, yesterday defended the decision of his department to let five children in care go back to Mrs Carmita Saul, their mother, in Belize in Central America, where one of them, it was reported yesterday, is now forced to live with young criminals in a reformatory (Our Wolverhampton Correspondent writes).

"They were most disturbed and they wanted to go home to their mother," he said. "Children had been in party care and if either parent wanted them back, prov. conditions were had to be met by the department."

### Chemists seek more cash

Chemists want the Government to pay them more for well as for dispensing medicines. The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee decided at its annual conference in London yesterday to press the Government for an extra allowance to cover advice given on minor illnesses.

## TUC may expel Equity in ballot cash dispute

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The first breach of the trade unions' boycott of state funds for secret ballots to elect their leaders may bring about the expulsion from the TUC of Equity, the 28,000-member actors' union. Equity has applied to the Government for money available under the Employment Act, 1980, for reimbursement for money spent on postage and stationery in internal elections and policy referendums.

Mr Alan Sapper, chairman of the TUC and general secretary of ACTT, the cine technicians' union, said yesterday that the decision was dangerous and damaging because the labour movement was trying to put on a united front against further union law changes proposed by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

"I think Equity will have to recognize that they will face being disciplined," he said. "The TUC is expected to confirm soon a hard-line policy stating that affiliates 'shall not seek or accept public funds for union ballots'."

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, has said that unions breaching the boycott face disciplinary action.

under congress rule 13, which provides for suspension and expulsion.

Equity was banished from the TUC for several years in the early 1970's. Ironically, it was for defying TUC policy on state registration, in order to defend its rigorous closed shop with theatrical and entertainment employers, which would now be extremely difficult to introduce under the new labour reform legislation.

It was one of 20 affiliates expelled at the 1973 congress, but it was allowed back when the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, had been repealed.

The ruling 60-member council of Equity voted by a clear, but not massive, majority to apply to the Certification Officer for reimbursement of £10,000 of money spent last year in the light of a £100,000 loss in 1981, top-level sources state.

But the move was also seen yesterday as a continuation of the long political battle within Equity between moderates such as Mr Nigel Davenport and Mr Marius Goring, and left-wingers, including Trotskyists such as Ms Vanessa Redgrave and her brother, Corin.

## INJUSTICE CLAIM OVER LEGAL AID

By Frances Gibb

The Government's policy of cutting criminal legal aid is creating serious injustices and even illegality in some magistrates' courts, the Legal Aid Group of lawyers states.

The group says in its March bulletin, published today, that unpublished orders in the Lord Chancellor's department show one magistrate's court, Waltham Forest, to have increased its rate of refusing legal aid by 40 per cent over three months.

In one case a married couple living on an applied-for benefit had to represent themselves after being refused legal aid three times, the bulletin says.

This latest disclosure coincides with a letter from Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, which he concedes that disparities between courts in refusing legal aid, highlighted in the group's February bulletin, are "striking".

In a letter to Mr Ole Hansen, codirector of LAG, he says officials of the Lord Chancellor's department will conduct a survey later this year to determine why the disparities exist. Mr Hansen said yesterday: "We are worried that this is just a move to allay public concern."

The group is pressing for an amendment to the Legal Aid Bill now going through Parliament, which would give defendants a statutory right of appeal against a refusal of legal aid.

"Either courts are wrongly refusing legal aid on a large scale, or the law is being applied in a way which is only happening in a few courts, in which case it will not cost very much but will remove serious individual anomalies," he said.

According to the group's bulletin, Government figures show that between March and June, 1981, Waltham Forest magistrates increased the percentage of legal aid refusals from 5 to 23 per cent. By the end of the year they were running at 23.6 per cent. The rise in refusals, it says, coincides with a circular from the Lord Chancellor's Department asking courts to tighten up on permitting legal aid.

### Print talks fail

Negotiations for a new national agreement between the Newspaper Society and the printing unions have broken down. The society had offered an increase of 8 per cent, amounting to £5.50 a week on basic rates and the unions had claimed up to £11 a week.

## Catering staff to join porters' strike at Bart's

By a staff reporter

A strike by porters at St Bartholomew's Hospital, in Smithfield, London, was intensified over the weekend and today members of the National Union of Public Employees on the catering staff are to join their union colleagues on the picket line.

A picket by porters at the hospital was prepared to turn away ambulances, but yesterday no ambulances presented themselves. A patient needing transfer to another hospital had to travel by taxi.

The porters, all of whom work shifts providing 24-hour cover, are in dispute over new work rosters which were due to be implemented last Monday.

Mr Anthony Mowan, the hospital administrator, said that about twenty-five shift porters had gone on strike, but six had agreed to work the new arrangements. Despite almost two years of negotiations, the management could not agree to new rosters with the porters, he said.

Mr Dennis Renton, a spokesman for the striking porters, said: "Our intention is not to endanger life."

Mr Renton, who has worked as a shift porter at the hospital for 14 years, said the hospital management had tried to alter their hours against the wishes of the shift porters. "We asked to go through the national dispute procedure, which means going to an independent tribunal. This was first agreed by the hospital and then rejected."

Mr Mowan is to meet the shop stewards concerned today.

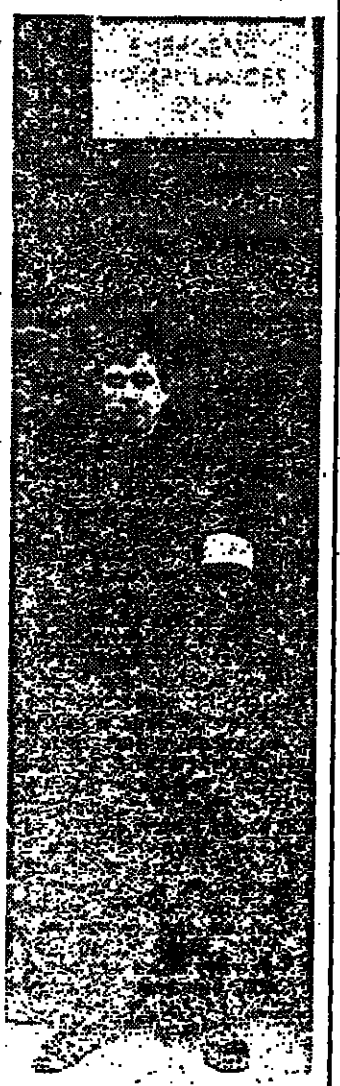
## 90% for lead-free petrol

By a staff reporter

Overwhelming public support for a ban on lead in petrol even if it means higher petrol prices is indicated by a MORI opinion poll published yesterday. The poll, conducted for CLEAR, the campaign for lead-free air, shows that nine out of 10 people in Britain believe lead in petrol is a health hazard and want it banned.

Dr Robin Russell Jones, deputy chairman of the campaign, said yesterday that the results demolished one of the last remaining arguments used by the Government against a ban, that motorists would not be prepared to pay the extra cost, he said.

The poll, which disclosed that only 6 per cent supported the Government's view that a ban was unnecessary, provides ammunition for the campaign. Already since the launch-



NUPE stand: A picket on duty outside St Bartholomew's Hospital.

## A fight to the finish in Ireland

From Richard Ford Belfast

The struggle between Ireland's two main political parties for enough independent support to form the next government is likely to continue until shortly before the Dail votes at Leinster House tomorrow.

A series of crucial meetings will be held in Dublin today to determine whether Dr Garret FitzGerald, the outgoing Prime Minister, or Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, will form the republic's next minority government.

Mr Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail, with 81 deputies, needs the support of two independents to secure a majority. Mr Neill Blaney, a former Fianna Fail member, is almost certain to vote for his old colleague, so Mr Haughey has been concentrating his efforts on Mr Tony Gregory, Independent Community MP for Dublin Central.

Dr FitzGerald, with 63 Fine Gael deputies, needs the support of the Labour Party and the five left-wing independents. It is understood that he has offered changes in his budget strategy, omitting the measures which removed subsidies on milk and butter and put VAT on clothing and footwear.

The Labour Party's parliamentary party and its administrative council meet tonight to decide whether to form another coalition with Fine Gael.

The seven sought-after independents are: Mr Kenneth Gallagher, aged 45, socialist MP for Limerick East, a former stonemason. He was a Labour party member from 1963 to 1972, and founded the Limerick socialist newspaper. He won the seat in 1973.

Mr Joe Sherlock, aged 48, SFWP MP for Cork East. He won the seat in 1981 after contesting it since 1973. Married with three children, he left school at 14 and is a former official of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

Mr Francis de Rosca, aged 42, SFWP MP for Dublin North West, joined old Sinn Fein party and was interned between 1957 and 1959.

Mr Patrick Gallagher, aged 36, SFWP MP for Waterford, the seat he took from the chairman of Fianna Fail. Married with two children, he is a newspaper proof reader. He has been a member of Waterford Corporation since 1974 and won his parliamentary seat at the third attempt.

Mr Tony Gregory, aged 34, Independent Community MP for Dublin Central, a history and French teacher at University College, Dublin. As a former member of Official Sinn Fein, he helped the late Seamus Costello in campaigns. He is a Dublin city councillor and supported the H-block hunger strikers.

Mr Neill Blaney, aged 59, Independent Fianna Fail MP for Donegal North East, and a member of the European Parliament. He was expelled from Fianna Fail in 1971 after serving in Mr Jack Lynch's government, from which he was dismissed, with Mr Haughey, in 1970.

Dr John O'Connell, the Speaker, aged 52, Independent MP for Dublin South Central, who was a Labour Party member from 1965 until his expulsion in 1981. A friend of Mr Haughey.

## Tuite charged with causing explosions

Gerard Tuite, who has been sought by Scotland Yard for the last 15 months, made legal history on Saturday when he was charged in Dublin with crimes allegedly committed in Britain (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).

Mr Tuite was charged in Dublin's Special Criminal Court with causing explosions in England and with possessing explosive substances with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in England in 1978 and 1979.

## Caravan school for two after caning

By Craig Seton

Two Cornish children are receiving lessons in a caravan at the home of a teacher after their parents withdrew them from the local primary school over allegations that the headmaster caned pupils for trivial offences.

The mother of Hannah Wadge, aged 11, alleged yesterday that her daughter had been caned for whispering in class at the Althurn Primary School, near Launceston, even though Mr Steven Griffiths, the headmaster, had been told that she was an epileptic.

Cornwall County Council has referred the allegation of excessive caning to an education subcommittee for investigation. Mr Norman Barr, the deputy chief education officer, said yesterday that the school's governors had twice considered the matter but had reported that they were satisfied with the way the school was run. Other parents have expressed their support for Mr Griffiths.

The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (STOPP) has published a highly critical report on Mr Griffiths' methods and has asked Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to order an inquiry into the running of the school, which has 80 pupils.

Hannah Wadge and another former pupil, Jayne Burford, aged nine, a farmer's daughter, are now being taught at home by Mrs Christine Herries, aged 35, who was a teacher at the school on a temporary contract. She said her contract was not renewed by the education authority after she had supported her allegations against Mr Griffiths.

Mrs Herries who is not charging for the education of the two children in a caravan in the garden of her remote bungalow on the edge of Bodmin Moor, says that the parents of another half-dozen pupils are considering removing their children from the school and letting her educate them.

She said 32 parents had signed a letter asking for Mr Griffiths to be removed, but without success. The two children she was teaching came to her five days a week, she said.

Mrs Wadge said: "I wish I had moved Hannah a long time ago. She used to make up excuses so that she did not have to go to school but now she is a happy child, no longer frightened, and is happy to learn."

Mr Griffiths, the head at Althurn for 14 years, refused to comment and referred calls to the education authority.

Educationists opposed to corporal punishment are urging Sir Keith Joseph to bring forward emergency legislation outlawing the cane and tawse (a Staff Reporter writes).

STOPP, in a letter to Sir Keith published today, urged him to take action before other parents follow the example of the mother who recently won damages from the Government in a case in the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education, had supported STOPP while being the minister responsible for circulating local education authorities on such matters.

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## Science report

### Beetle may be fire raiser in forests

By Hugh Clayton

Research into forest fires shows that it takes more than a hot, dry summer or a lit cigarette end to explain their spread. The mountain pine beetle, which spreads fungus to trees while its grubs burrow into the bark, may be partly to blame; it settles on trees too old to produce the resin that inhibits the spread of beetle and fungus.

In suitable conditions an epidemic of beetles can produce a litter of broken twigs and bark on the ground. Such litter provides excellent fuel for fires, which are more likely to damage old trees than the younger specimens producing the resin.

"In regions where pine depends on fire for natural regeneration, biological mechanisms exist which will ensure that this will occur," Mr E. D. Ford, a research worker at the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Penicuik, Lothian, writes in *Scottish Forestry*. He believes that the destruction of large areas of forest by wind and fire is not "the result of a single destructive agent in isolation".

He believes that the growth in vulnerability of large groups of trees can be planned at the same time will need to be studied by forest managers.

The growing dependency of industry on timber from densely packed plantations rather than wild forest has stimulated research into the threat from wind and fire to forest areas in which the trees are all of the same type and age.

Mr Ford suggests that efforts to make sitka spruce in Britain less likely to be blown down in high winds may have made the trees more vulnerable. Artificial drainage has been applied to upland soils to prevent a cycle of winter waterlogging and summer droughts, which make the tree roots die back.

There is evidence that the deeply ploughed furrows used on some soils to help drainage may prevent the roots from spreading. "The cause of the catastrophe is not straightforward," Mr Ford writes. "The attempt to modify one contributing cause, that of waterlogging, through intensive drainage has introduced a new problem of restricted root spread."

*Scottish Forestry*, vol. 36, no. 1 (Royal Scottish Forestry Society, 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6LB 5S).

Seven helpers hurt

Seven people were seriously injured yesterday when they were struck by a car while pushing a broken-down van in heavy rain at Kidlington, Oxfordshire.

## At least 56 crimes an hour in London

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A pattern of rising crime on the streets of London is expected to be unveiled this week when the Metropolitan Police release serious crime figures for last year. Returns for the first nine months already indicate rises in most categories of crime.

The total number of serious crimes recorded in 1980 was 584,137, while the figure for the first nine months of 1981 was 459,274. That means that between January and September last year, each hour of the day there were 22 crimes involving cars, 16 burglaries, 15 thefts, at least two incidents of robbery and violent theft such as mugging, and 1.8 assaults.

The likely increase in the number of crimes in the city is expected to be a continuation of a trend that began in 1980 and covers a year which saw street disorder in Brixton, Southall and Wood Green.

The only consolation for Scotland Yard is that this month they will have reached their full complement of 26,600 officers and the figures may provide an opportunity to urge the Home Office once again to increase London's complement to a more realistic figure of more than 31,000.

Senior officers have argued that the police are stretched in fighting street crime in London as well as maintaining specialist duties such as the diplomatic patrol group, the anti-terrorist

squad, 300 officers now stationed to guard Parliament and other demands in the policing of Britain's capital city.

In the first nine months of last year, assault cases totalled 12,320, compared with a 1980 total of 16,139, including homicide. Cases of robbery and violent theft came to 13,519 between January and September, against 13,984 for the previous year.

The figures include mugging, and 1 district, which covers Brixton, accounted for 1,772 cases of robbery and violent theft in the first nine months, giving the district the highest figures in London.

## Witch-hunt fear at Amnesty

By a staff reporter

Members of the medical profession, concerned about the circumstances of the resignation of and subsequent resignation of Mr Jeremy Thorpe as director of the British section of Amnesty International, are waiting to see what happens next before they commit themselves to further support.

The section's medical group yesterday supported Mr James Nichol, London regional representative, who resigned on Friday, saying, "I do not believe that I have fully understood all that has happened or that has failed to happen."

They fear that any further witch-hunting may damage Amnesty's reputation irreparably in Britain.

The group has about 300 members in this country, as well as claiming considerable support abroad, and Miss Elizabeth Gordon, a consultant surgeon and chairman of the group, fears that the support of the medical profession will wane.

She was referring to a report that a council member, Mr Sayeed Shah, was seeking support for an emergency meeting next Saturday to press for the resignation of Mr Roger Briottet, the section's chairman.

## Space shuttle to keep Kent comet research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The American space shuttle Columbia will carry equipment for basic scientific research in orbit for the first time on its third test flight, due to begin on March 22. The payload of nine experiments includes a project designed at Kent University, Canterbury.

The flight is being called the Pathfinder Mission because it will test the shuttle's usefulness for fundamental science.

Kent University's contribution is the testing of a new method of analysing cosmic dust to improve understanding of the development of the solar system.

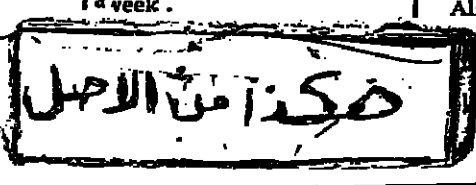
The experiment depends on a novel way of examining the tiny particles of dust, or micrometeorites, encountered in orbit. The procedure has been developed by a group led by Dr James McDonnell, a physicist, who began his research career in space sciences and astronomy at the Jodrell Bank radio telescope observatory of Manchester University.

The investigation is known formally as the micrometeorite experiment, MPE. Measurements of the numbers, chemistry and density of tiny dust particles, which yield important information about the evolution of the solar system and its planets. In particular, these particles are expected to increase understanding of the origins of comets and asteroids. These are formed in different parts of the solar system, and it is assumed that they are composed of different materials.

By knowledge of the processes that might have formed these objects, it is still rudimentary and analyses of comets' low density material will always be deficient if studies rely on Earth-based work.

The MPE is constructed of aluminium foil sheets bonded by a plastic film. They are exposed to space during flight and examined after landing. Very light particles cannot penetrate the foil, but will form a hypervelocity impact crater on the surface.

Overseas selling prices: Austria \$4.95; Australia \$5.95; Belgium \$6.95; Canada \$7.95; Denmark \$8.95; France \$9.95; Germany \$10.95; Greece \$11.95; Hong Kong \$12.95; India \$13.95; Italy \$14.95; Japan \$15.95; Korea \$16.95; Luxembourg \$17.95; Malaysia \$18.95; Mexico \$19.95; Netherlands \$20.95; New Zealand \$21.95; Norway \$22.95; Portugal \$23.95; Singapore \$24.95; South Africa \$25.95; Spain \$26.95; Sweden \$27.95; Switzerland \$28.95; Taiwan \$29.95; Thailand \$30.95; United Kingdom \$31.95; USA \$32.95; Yugoslavia \$33.95.





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dedication and duty: Mr and Mrs Roy Jenkins with Dr David Owen (left) and Mr William Rodgers outside the SDP's Hillhead HQ

## The Jenkins coffee morning shuttle

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

"I was paying membership dues to be humiliated by a young, wet-behind-the-ears left-winger", the SDP helper with the felt-tip pens and the street map of Glasgow said. Similar sentiments can be heard from many other Labour Party defectors wearing out shoe leather on Mr Roy Jenkins's campaign.

The organization is impressive, despite an unimpressive headquarters. The building is a vandalized former school boarded up in a derelict street that looks like East Berlin a week or two after the Red Army arrived in 1945.

True to the spirit of community politics, leaflets are sent out by hand; the alliance has not used the free post available for its election address. The former Labour man says: "Free post just means you have to spend all that money on envelopes. There is no propaganda value

in an envelope, it just goes in the bin". So up to 50 volunteers a night have been door-stepping and distributing leaflets. Mr Jenkins has been up and down the pink sandstone staircases of the constituency's endless streets of substantial Victorian tenements. He caught a nasty cough in the chilly February wind, but it has not stopped him working 12 hours a day. "I do wish the advance passenger trains would come back", he says nervously on arrival at Glasgow airport, as the London shuttle goes into reverse thrust.

The poll seems to suggest that his campaign could suffer from reverse thrust too, Mr Jenkins does not agree. He also dismisses Conservative claims that his campaign may be in danger of overspending, and he says the Scottish nationalists may have wasted their "carpet-bagger" ammunition, al-

though the "outsider" label troubles him. Above all, Mr Jenkins is delighted with the local Liberals. "Given that they had to make the sacrifice of standing down, they have reacted in a real alliance spirit".

The SNP will make much of Mr Jenkins's support for Nato and the EEC, and local issues such as education and unemployment are likely to matter most.

Speaking at Glasgow University, he condemned the cuts in university spending as foolish and perverse and said that falling school rolls should be taken advantage of to maintain or even improve educational standards, within overall economies.

He was against assisted places in private schools but defended private education, while saying most pupils were in public sector schools and that was where the real debate was.

He projects himself as a pleasant, sensible man who looks at each issue on its merits, searching for the middle way between "arid monetarism" and "unfettered industrial muscle". He speaks at coffee mornings and house meetings to groups of 20 or 30 people.

On public platforms well prepared speeches are delivered with monotonous, misplaced emphasis every three or four seconds giving an effect rather like Mr Michael Foot when heard through a defective public address system.

The polls show Mr Jenkins neck and neck with the Tory and Labour candidates. Is he optimistic? "I never predict the results of elections", he says.

General election: T. G. D. Calbraith (C) 12,358, R. A. Mowbray (Lab) 10,356, M. Harris (L) 4,246, C. Borthwick (Scots Nat) 3,050. Conservative majority: 2,002.

## Communists try to bring down Lisbon Coalition

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 7

In spite of having defeated a censure motion in Parliament, Portugal's Coalition Government this weekend had to withstand more communist organized protests intended to bring it down.

The Portuguese bishop's conference, in a pastoral letter read out today, told workers that the strike weapon could not be regarded as "a sovereign right". Coming to the aid of the Government of Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the church leaders condemned the politically inspired wave of strikes organized in recent weeks by the communist-led General Confederation of Labour.

A hundred and thirty MPs belonging to the Democratic Alliance coalition voted on Friday against a Socialist no confidence motion which mustered only 116 votes. The

vote underlined the Prime Minister's claim that his right of centre Government represents the only force capable of offering the country stability.

But this did not prevent thousands of workers from marching through Lisbon and Oporto yesterday while their leaders called for the Government's resignation. The marches coincided with the sixty-first birthday of Dr Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist Party leader.

The Communists can obtain support from the working class easily enough for demands to end the Government's 17 per cent statutory ceiling on wage increases. But the Communists' offensive, which began on a national scale with the February 12 general strike, is really intended to prevent the proclamation of a reformed

constitution by April 25, the eighth anniversary of the armed forces' revolution.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, speaking in the debate on his party's censure motion, condemned the Communist tactics as a blind alley. But he expressed unease that Portugal's mounting economic difficulties and the resulting social frustration might lead to a breakdown of democratic institutions.

The Prime Minister's victory in the parliamentary vote masks discontent with his leadership felt by more right-wing figures in the coalition. Meanwhile, the Cabinet has threatened to take 300 River Tagus pilots, who struck for three days last week, to court if they go ahead with their threat to start an indefinite strike on Tuesday.

## Union is blamed for civil servant's suicide

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 7

The suicide last Thursday of M. René Lucet, the managing director of the National Health Fund of the Bouches du Rhône department, the largest in the country, has blown up into a serious political controversy.

Moderate trade unions and the opposition say he was hounded to death by the vindictiveness of the CGT union organization and its parent Communist Party, on whom he had declared war within his administration.

They also claim that Mme Nicole Questiaux, the Minister for National Solidarity, gave in to their pressure for his removal, on the grounds of financial irregularities in the management of the fund.

There have been calls for her resignation, for a government statement on the affair, and for an investigation by the Senate.

It is not known why M. Lucet, who was 38, shot himself. He was, by all accounts, a controversial personality.

The minister had suspended him eight days before on grounds of the irregularities described as incompatible with his position in the public service and of his aggressively Gaullist, anti-Communist stand. Young, brilliant, and forthright, he was appointed by the previous government to make up the Bouches du Rhône Questiaux.

fund, which was afflicted by absenteeism, excessive bureaucracy and dubious practices.

He was successful, but antagonized the CGT and also the CGFT trade union members among his 3,500 employees. When the Socialists came to power last May, a vigorous campaign for his removal was launched.

M. Lucet's methods were not above criticism. The social affairs inspectorate had investigated them last year and found, for instance, that entertainment and travel expenses charged to the fund had grown 33-fold between 1978 and 1981. Its report emphasized the hiring of four drivers, suspected of being his bodyguard, who allegedly filled their expense accounts.

M. Lucet, in his reply to the minister's letter suspending him, said that "since my general management of the fund is beyond reproach, you have to use futile pretexts for your decision".

The Opposition and moderate trade unions are saying he was "the first victim of the witch hunt started by the Government with the support of the CGT and CGFT".

Underlying the whole affair is the reform of the social security system, which has a huge deficit — which is being worked on by Mme Questiaux.

## Von Bulow shows strain of trial

From Adam Edwards, Newport, Rhode Island, March 7

His Savile Row suit is still intact, but Claus von Bulow's face is beginning to show the strain of the trial that has stripped his family of all the trappings of privacy.

For 40 days the former London barrister has sat silently next to his expensive lawyers, chain smoking during recesses, as the state of Rhode Island attempts to prove he tried to kill his extremely wealthy wife Martha "Sunny" von Bulow with insulin injections. He, without testifying, has tried to show reasonable doubt in that argument.

The defence case concluded on Friday, a tight, neatly oiled defence, that gave the local jury an insight into the high society in this Atlantic resort.

The local newspapers described Mrs John Nicholas Brown, aged 76, as the grande dame of Rhode Island. In chiffon and a classic blue suit she handed her handbag to John Sheehan, the defence lawyer, before marching to the witness stand to help her good friend Claus von Bulow. The Pope could not have been a better character witness in this predominantly Irish Catholic town.

One of the world's leading financiers, Mr Mark Millard, and one of the country's best known art dealers, Mr Eugene Thaw, testified that Mr von Bulow did not need his wife's riches which, in her irreversible coma that he is accused of causing, she will never again enjoy.

A former ballerina and private dance teacher to Mrs von Bulow, Joy O'Neill, told the court how her pupil planned to inject herself with insulin. A psychiatrist said Mrs von Bulow told him she wished she was dead.

At 6 am the first spectators begin a chilly queue for their place in the small court. Two peroxide blondes in matching minis dressed and made up for the television camera, are regulars. So is a woman who was rejected as a juror.

Pope for Fatima

Rome. — The Pope will visit Portugal for three days in May, during which he will pray at the shrine of Fatima on May 13, the first anniversary of the attempt on his life.

## Most rises in water bills below inflation

By David Walker

Most water authorities in England have kept increases in household bills for water and sewerage in 1982-83 in single percentage points. Bills in the south of England and in the Midlands counties covered by the Severn-Trent authority will rise by less than the likely rate of inflation.

But charges will increase by more than 20 per cent in Wales and by more than 15 per cent in the Northumbrian water authority's area. The highest average charges in England and Wales will be paid as usual by householders who live in the Midlands and East Anglian counties supplied by the Anglian Water authority. Average household bills there will be £26.60 for the year compared with just under £20 in the North-West authority area.

Water bills for 1982-83 are lower than they might have been because authorities such as that in the North West have reduced their cash balances. Others, such as Thames, have gained income from the sale of some of their considerable portfolio of housing and land.

Water authority staffing has decreased. Recent figures from the Department of the Environment show that all the English water authorities except Yorkshire lost staff during 1981. The Northumbrian and South-West authorities lost more than 5 per cent of their staff.

Water authority	Percentage increase in household bills	Percentage increase in inflation
North West	9.5	10.8
Northumbrian	15.2	15.2
Severn-Trent	7.4	8.5
Yorkshire	10.9	12.5
Anglia	11.8	12.5
Thames	9.8	10.7
Southern	7.8	14.4
West Midlands	7.5	10.0
South West	7.5	11.0
South Wales	18.3	19.0

for a property of £150 R.V.

High water charges in Wales are being blamed by the Government on inefficiency and by the leaders of Plaid Cymru on concealed subsidies to English water consumers. Mr Dafydd Wigley, the nationalist party's leader, last week threatened a campaign of civil disobedience unless the Welsh water authority substantially increased charges to Severn-Trent for Welsh water.

The apparent success of the English authorities in keeping charges down is unlikely to dissuade ministers from the view that changes in the composition of the authorities are necessary to increase their cost effectiveness.

They expect within weeks to receive final comments on a Green Paper on the authorities' structure and are likely later in the year to announce a decrease in their size and in the number of local council representatives on them.

## TEST COULD CUT KIDNEY FAILURE

By Frances Gibb

The several thousand deaths a year that occur in Britain from kidney failure could be reduced if family doctors regularly tested patients' blood pressure, a report by the National Kidney Research Fund published yesterday states.

High blood pressure, or hypertension, accounts for between 20 and 25 per cent of the cases of kidney failure throughout Britain, some of which lead to death, the report says. Between six and eight million people have blood pressure high enough to shorten their life expectancy, but most are unaware of it.

If family doctors took regular blood pressure readings, many more cases of hypertension would be detected early enough to prevent kidney damage and a quarter of those whose kidneys now fail could be saved from reaching that stage.

Research by Professor John Swales, of the department of medicine at Leicester University, and other teams in Britain and the United States, have shown that kidney damage from hypertension can be reversed if the diagnosis is made quickly enough.

## NEW LAKER AIRLINE PLAN SOON

Sir Freddie Laker is expected to break his month-long silence shortly and to indicate his plans to set up a new airline.

However it could be next year before a scheduled service across the North Atlantic goes into operation, although a smaller European charter business is in prospect for the end of May if the Civil Aviation Authority gives its approval.

Mr Christopher Chataway, former MP and vice-chairman of the Orion Royal Bank of Canada, said yesterday that he had had several discussions with Sir Freddie during the last three weeks and had studied various proposals. Orion has also had tripartite talks with the Lomha Group.

"It is much too soon to say whether anything will come of the discussions," he said. It was Orion which, within two days of the Laker empire collapse on February 5, first attempted a rescue operation.

In the latest talks with Orion Sir Freddie has included proposals for several types of new airline ranging from the charter operation to keeping the trans-Atlantic Skytrain routes which linked Gatwick and Manchester airports with New York, Los Angeles and Florida.

## No warning of 'risk' in ointment

By Our Medical Correspondent

A cream known as Furacin ointment is being sold without a safety warning in Britain for the treatment of burns, although it was reported last April that it might be implicated in the deaths of severely burnt patients in the United States.

In the March edition of the Monthly Index of Medical Specialities (Mims), the doctors' guide book to pharmaceutical drugs, the ointment is recommended for use against bacterial infections in wounds, burns, ulcers and skin graft donors, with instructions for its use to be applied as required. There is no note of caution.

Serious kidney complications contributing to the deaths of patients may have been caused by its use in the unit of Virginia University, Dr Benjamin Scull, Professor of Pathology in the university, told the International Congress of Pathologists in Boston recently.

Furacin dressing, introduced in 1946, consists of 99.8 per cent polyethylene glycol as a base and 0.2 per cent nitrofurazone, an antimicrobial. The polyethylene glycol is a highly soluble alcohol. Furacin is marketed in Britain by Eaton Laboratories, a subsidiary of Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals, and American company.

The American research workers reported their findings to the Food and Drug Administration in April 1981. In October, as a result of that report and additional animal studies carried out by Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals, the manufacturers volunteered to include the following warning in each pack:

"Furacin dressing should not be used in cases with known or suspected renal impairment. The polyethylene glycol in the base polyethylene glycol is absorbed normally by the compromised kidney. This may lead to symptoms of progressive renal impairment, such as increased BUN and metabolic acidosis."

Compared with the United States sales in Britain are low. Most larger burns units prefer other dressings, often these with an antibiotic impregnated gauze. Eaton Laboratories' figures show that 14,000 small tubes, for use on minor injuries, are sold annually.

Animal tests have shown that polyethylene glycol can be absorbed through denuded skin.

Norwich Eaton have said that clinical data on humans collected by their laboratories over the last decade showed no similar findings, however.

Although Eaton Laboratories said they planned to issue a warning to doctors in Britain by inserting it into the packages, the Department of Health and Social Security said that there had been no communication about that warning before last Wednesday.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Perils of haggis on the brain

Scots were yesterday accused of being timid, negative and apologetic about their country. Restaurants and public houses have unattractive exteriors, head waiters dress like undertakers and the people give the world the impression that they live only on haggis, according to Mr Alan Devereux, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board.

He told an international food and wine festival at St Andrews, Fife, that for centuries Scots had believed they were fighting themselves and indulging in "collective head-banging in mutual self-criticism".

Mr Devereux said: "Incoming visitors are surprised not to find Colonel McSaunders Haggis Carryouts on every street corner. The product is right, but the marketing is wrong."

Investing in tourism, page 13

### Threat to block Pope's route

Militant Protestants in Liverpool are demanding that Pope John Paul's British tour in May should be cancelled and are planning a protest campaign.

The city's Orange Lodge says it will block roads to prevent the Pope reaching the city's Anglican cathedral.

Members are angry about the proposed service there because they are barred from visiting the cathedral.

### By-pass route 'a shocker'

A proposed road to by-pass Brighton, which would run through the South Downs is an environmental shocker, the director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England says today. The by-pass, planned by the Department of Transport, revealed a sorry lack of long-term planning and is a nightmare to everybody concerned with the protection of the downs, Mr Robin Grove-White says. A public inquiry is to be held in Brighton tomorrow.

### Two die in disco

Two teenagers died and a third was seriously injured in a fire at a private disco party on the upper floor of a furniture restoring factory in Tower Street, Rye, East Sussex, on Saturday night. Between twenty and thirty youngsters were at the party and firemen were on the scene for four hours.

### Three die in crash

Two brothers and a sister died when their car went out of control and crashed on the M8 motorway near Glasgow airport yesterday.



# TRY TELLING HIM BRITAIN CAN AFFORD TO LOSE A £1-BILLION EXPORT MARKET.

Exports mean jobs. And one of the biggest customers for British exports is South Africa which buys 'Made in Britain' to the tune of £1-billion each year.

In addition, Britain benefits from about £15-billion of invisible earnings from the Republic.

All this is possible because South Africa has a stable economy and is committed to a policy of prosperity for all.

For example, within 3 years Black consumer spending will outstrip that of the White community. This means the outlook for exports of

British products is even more promising.

So who stands to gain if those people who want to create instability in South Africa have their way? Not South Africans (Black or White) who enjoy an ever-rising standard of living.

Certainly not the British who would lose a vital overseas market, especially during a major world recession.

The winners would be those dedicated political extremists who well understand that their cause advances through the instability they deliberately foment.

## South Africa

Further information can be obtained from The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, London WC2N 5DP.



# Poles fear Church will be next in firing line

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 7

Poland's Roman Catholic Church is frightened that the martial law authorities are planning a full scale attack on it, a fear that is reinforced by the sentencing and investigation of two priests in the past few days.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate, seeking a meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Prime Minister and party leader, to diffuse the tension and to consider ways in which a compromise can be found on the formation of a new union movement.

The Government has renewed talks with Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, and with medium-level Solidarity activists. Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister is due to hold talks with Mr Walesa this week after returning from Havana and according to well informed sources, has already had one round of discussions with him.

Church sources in Cracow see two main threats to the Church position: first, the Government is trying to drive a wedge between priests and the underground movement; second, hardliners in regional party headquarters are trying to establish a strong influence in the educational system.

The first threat has led to speculation about black lists of priests to be arrested at some future date. At least one senior churchman has been named in the *Times* last week that this list existed, though it was uncertain whether the arrests would be carried out.

The arrest and sentencing of one priest from Koszalin for slandering General Jaruzelski in a sermon is the most concrete sign of an imminent

crackdown, for it shows there is no immunity for words expressed in church. A military court sentenced him to three and a half years, and senior clergy met government officials at the weekend to discuss the implications of the sentence. Another priest is said by the Government to have hidden the gun that killed a militia sergeant in a tram in Warsaw recently.

The Church is anxious not to make these cases a cause célèbre. Archbishop Glemp was expected to play it down in a sermon today. Sharp Church criticism of the sentencing might provoke a full propaganda blast from the Government and encourage local party zealots to attack the clergy. The Primate has consistently warned priests not to become involved in underground activities.

The focus of church activity in the provinces has been to intervene directly to help internees and their relatives, a vital function that could be banned by martial law authorities should they unleash an anti-church campaign.

Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Cracow 10 days ago established a committee for the help of internees which, using voluntary donations and Western assistance, provides legal aid for those arrested, bail for political prisoners and provides for the relatives of those who have been dismissed Solidarity members.

This has been tolerated so far — Cardinal Macharski is said to have been assured by General Jaruzelski that nothing would happen — but party zealots in Katowice near by have been ripping

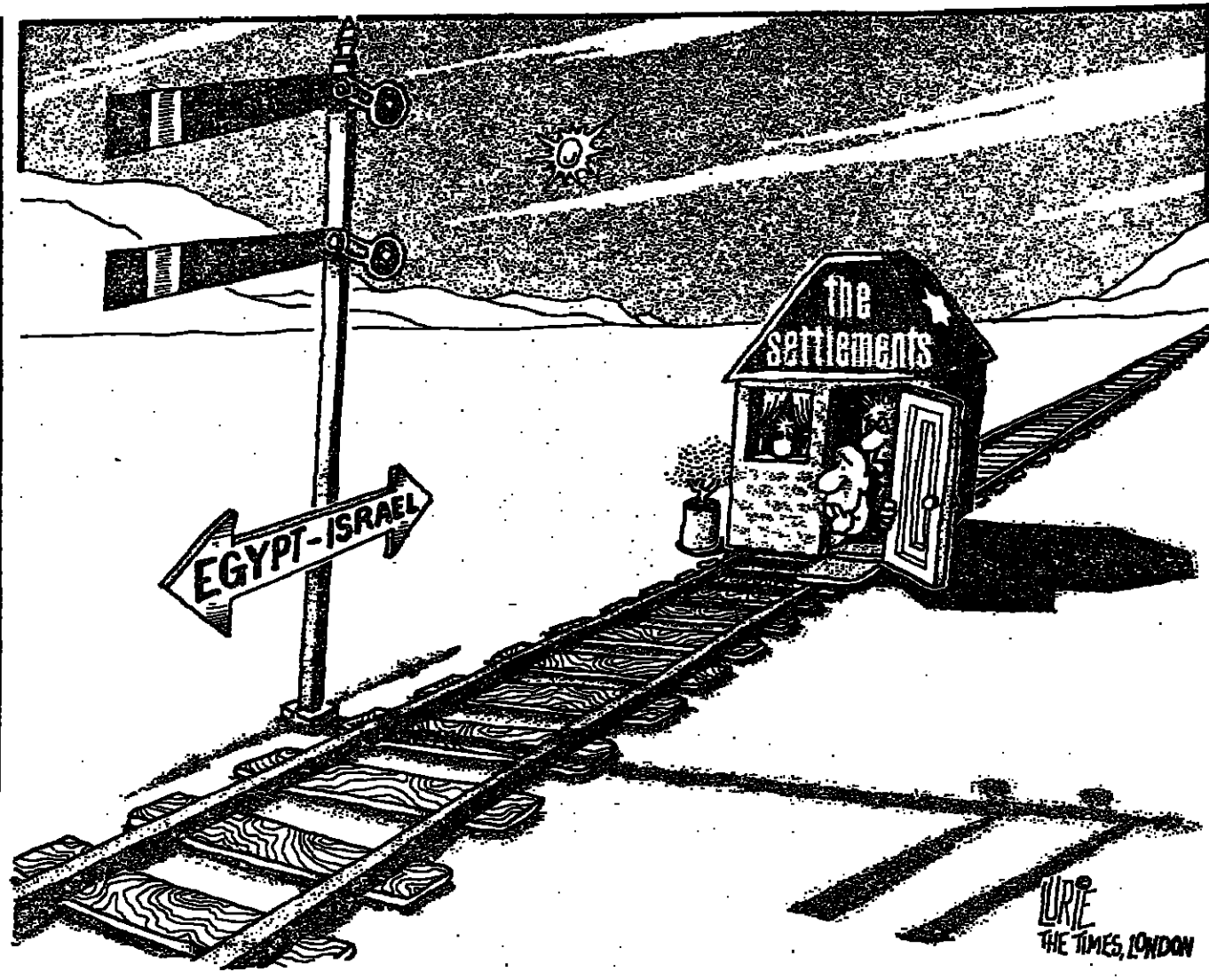
down crucifixes from schools and factories and sharply criticizing priests.

A course in Christian religion at the University of Slaski, Near Katowice, has been closed and the 125 students — it was one of the most popular courses — forced to change their studies. The rector and rectors of the university, who allowed the course to come into being, have been interned and replaced by party members.

Between 12 and 20 priests have been interned during martial law, although most of them were released — after intervention by local bishops — within days of weeks. In the Cracow and Katowice areas two priests were interned: the Dominican monk, Father Jan Kloczowski, and Father Stanislaw Gubia of Czeszow.

Fears of a crackdown have cast shadows over two events of great symbolic importance. First, it is now possible that the Pope will postpone this visit to Poland, scheduled for August. The new possible date is in October, to mark the canonization of a Pole who displayed particular courage in the concentration camps.

The second is the christening of Mr Walesa's child, Marie Victoria, originally due to be held today in Gdansk. Mrs Danuta Walesa, contracted from Warsaw, now says that the ceremony may take place on March 21. Mr Walesa's priest, Father Henryk Jankowski is even vaguer saying that it will only take place when the Government is prepared temporarily to release Mr Walesa to attend the ceremony.



## Nazi image knocked for sechs

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 7

Fears that the never-ending stream of war films, books and comics is perpetuating anti-German feeling in Britain have been allayed by a survey conducted by the West German Embassy in London.

It showed that only 12 per cent of young Britons imagined Germans were really like the sadistic SS, the evil Nazis, dimwitted camp guards or brutal soldiers of the war films. The survey, conducted by the Mori opinion research firm, was of 500 young people aged between 15 and 20. Seventy-four per cent rejected the suggestion that war films showed Germans as they really were. Another 45 per cent denied that their age-group was influenced by reminders of the war although 39 per cent did agree. Almost half thought that young Germans had very different attitudes from their parents and another 41 per cent thought too many war films were being shown on television.

Their view of Germans was far more strongly influenced by television news and documentaries about modern Germany and by what they learnt in school than by war stories.

A large majority — 64 per cent — said they had friendly feelings towards West Germans and only 8 per cent felt ill-disposed to them. Of the latter, two thirds cited supposed faults of present-day Germans: arrogance, rudeness or unfriendliness.

President Mitterrand's unprecedented state visit to Israel was greeted with something less than enthusiasm by Arab leaders. The Syrian press claimed that the President's visit heralded "a new era of negative relations with the Arabs", and amounted to French approval of Israel's annexation of Golan.

In Kuwait, the state-run newspaper *Al Qabas* announced that Mitterrand had chosen to be "an enemy of the Arabs", and that his visit would "wipe out the fruits of the 25-year friendship between France and the Arabs".

These angry views, however, reflected irritation rather than fury on the part of Arab states, which have usually valued French mediation in the region, and which — especially in Syria's case — have strong Franco-ophile sentiments.

In Jordan, and in most of the Gulf countries, Arab leaders preferred to remain silent. They are presumably anxious to discover just what leverage Mitterrand's visit may have obtained over the Palestinian question.

The Palestine Liberation Organization adopted the same public attitude towards Mitterrand's visit as it once did towards Egypt's rapprochement with Israel: it

## Arabs temper criticism of Mitterrand's Israel trip

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, March 7

accused the French of being subservient to United States policies in the Middle East. A PLO spokesman said that France had now "cancelled its claim of being a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict". President Mitterrand was "falling in step with the United States". Mr Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the PLO's Political Department, suggested that, if the French really wished to improve Franco-Arab relations, they should invite Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO Chairman, for an official visit to Paris.

In Kuwait, which traditionally adopts a vocal, if rather too fashionable, anti-Western attitude, was Arab opinion expressed in an immoderate manner. *Al Qabas* urged other Arab states to take "concerted action" against French interests in the Gulf.

By contrast, the Saudis gave their cautious approval to President Mitterrand's visit "if it leads to a just and brave European stand" on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Saudi Arabian state radio observed that Mitterrand had outdone Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in his support for the Palestinian cause. "If the positive interpretation given to Mitterrand's trip is authentic," the radio said, "and if this leads to new and courageous European action, then the Arabs — all the Arabs — would welcome his visit to Israel".

If there appears to be confusion among the Arabs

about the real motives for the French visit to Israel, this only emphasizes Arab frustration at what they regard as European political weakness in the Middle East.

Many Arab leaders feel that the EEC's Venice Declaration, which called for the PLO to be associated with the Middle East peace process, has been largely disregarded by the Europeans, and that the initiative once proposed by Lord Carrington as EEC President has now been quietly forgotten.

Paris's own President Mitterrand's visit coincides with that of French political circles, the press, and the man in the street, save where they are blinded by passion and prejudice — (Charles Hargrove writes). It is the fact that it took place at all, and that he said the same things, clearly and simply, in Jerusalem as in Riyadh that is new and important.

The President is convinced that the effect of the three days he spent in Israel will be perceptible there and in the Arab states only in the medium and long term.

Inevitably he did not go as far as the Arabs and the PLO would have wished, and he went further than the Israelis liked. He thus deliberately ran the risk of displeasing both. But the feeling in Paris is that it would be a gross exaggeration to claim that the French Government has aligned itself with Israel.

## Haig stays his hand on Mexican initiative

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 7

The United States and Mexico are in agreement about the urgency of the need to find a solution to the conflict in El Salvador; but they disagree over the issue of Nicaraguan aid to the El Salvador insurgents.

This was established in two and a half hours of talks in New York yesterday between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Jorge Castaneda, the Mexican Foreign Minister. The two men are to have a further meeting in a week.

Most of the meeting was devoted to the question of the Central American peace initiative which President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico announced last month but which so far has been largely ignored by the United States.

Mr Haig said after yesterday's talks that he had not rejected anything out of hand, which was taken as a sign that the Reagan Administration (under pressure from Congress and some of its allies) has decided to give serious consideration to the Mexican initiative.

Mr Haig pointed out that the Mexican plan failed to address the "essential and primary elements" of Nicaraguan backing for the left-wing insurgents in El Salvador, and he asked Mr Castaneda to add Nicaraguan non-intervention to the Mexican peace plan.

Mr Castaneda agreed that the question of foreign armaments in El Salvador was important but said it had to be settled in a wider context, in a system of trade-off between the United States and countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua.

The Mexican view is that the civil war in El Salvador is only one element of a general crisis in Central America and cannot be resolved in isolation. Mr Castaneda did not say what American concessions would be expected from such a trade off except that American military restraint and an end to verbal terrorism would be among them.

The main elements of President Lopez Portillo's peace initiative are a negotiated settlement for El Salvador, a non-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua, and discussions between the United States and Cuba, Cuba and Nicaragua have welcomed the Mexican plan but the Reagan Administration has been non-committal.

However, the United States has made it clear it is opposed to a negotiated settlement in El Salvador, fearing this would overshadow a left-wing takeover. Instead, the United States is backing the elections which are due to be held on March 28. Mexican officials said they did not expect any significant change in the American position until after these elections.

San Salvador: El Salvador this weekend extended for a further month the United state of emergency (AP and AFP reports).

Meanwhile Salvadoran guerrillas have invited Mr Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of Congress to visit rebel-controlled territory.

## Guatemalans go to poll

From Paul Ellman, Guatemala City, March 7

In the shadow of increasing political violence, Guatemalans today voted in elections that could either mark a first step towards a peaceful resolution of the country's problems or plunge it into a fresh, and even more profound, crisis.

The elections have been branded a "farce" by guerrillas fighting the present regime and the 48 hours which preceded the vote were marked by a series of guerrilla attacks in the capital and in rural areas.

The guerrillas also pulled off a propaganda coup by securing the publication of their manifesto in all local newspapers as a condition for the release of a kidnapped local journalist.

The manifesto was signed by the Guatemalan Labour party, which is one of four groups in the recently created guerrilla coalition, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (UNRG).

Despite the continuing violence, polling in Guatemala City this morning appeared relatively brisk, although voter turnout in the past traditionally have been below 50 per cent in these capital and below 40 per cent in rural areas.

Apart from choosing among four presidential candidates, voters were also electing a new Congress and mayors of principal towns.

Although Guatemala has a long tradition of electoral fraud, the United States is hoping that today's poll will

appear clean enough to allow President Reagan to present Congress in Washington with a request to resume military and economic aid.

American aid to Guatemala ended in 1977 when the Guatemalan Administration refused to bow to demands by President Carter that it halt violations of human rights. Since then violence has increased sharply, particularly against civilians who have been dying at a rate of almost 250 a month, allegedly at the hands of the Army and of "death squads" which, according to a recent report by Amnesty International, operate out of an annex to the presidential palace.

None of the four candidates seeking office in today's election has offered to negotiate with the guerrillas.

The principal contender is still regarded as General Angel Anibal Guevara, a former Defence Minister who is backed by the Army. However, partly because of United States pressure to give the elections an appearance of fairness, General Guevara's victory is no longer seen as a foregone conclusion. He has vowed that he will simultaneously eradicate the guerrillas.

Rome: The pope today called for an end to fighting in Guatemala and for "a stable and secure peace, in freedom and justice for the advantage of all in that torn country". John Earle writes.

**Mills stay shut**  
Bombay. Textile mills in Bombay remained closed for the fourth day as more than 250,000 workers stayed on strike in support of demands for higher pay, officials said.

## Israelis remove farm equipment from Sinai

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, March 7

Seven weeks before the deadline for the evacuation of Sinai the Israelis today began removing the infrastructure from the prosperous desert farms they had created during their occupation.

Professor Ranan Weitz, head of the Zionist organizations settlement department, who was put in charge of the operation, said the Israelis will salvage sophisticated electronic equipment, modern packing houses and more than 100 acres of hot houses here valuable crops have been grown for European markets.

Earlier attempts to remove the equipment had been thwarted by militants opposed to the withdrawal who had squatted in farms where the work was to have been done and threatened violent resistance. Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, had earlier refused to order troops against the militants but toughened his stand against the squatters last week and on Friday promised more than 10,000 troops full military protection.

Equipment was removed today without opposition from Dikla, the settlement nearest the international border. The teams will go to Talmi Yosef tomorrow and will move steadily deeper into Sinai. The equipment was transferred to new settlements in Negev and the Gaza strip.

The Yamit area in Sinai was relatively relaxed today on the eve of the Purim Feast and it was thought the army will not press in with the campaign to evict trouble-makers until after the holiday.

## Five killers await their fate

Cairo, March 7. — President Mubarak, of Egypt, has begun the task of deciding the fate of Anwar Sadat's assassins. After a trial lasting more than three months, a military tribunal yesterday sentenced five defendants to death for their part in the assassination during a military parade last October.

Seventeen others were sent to jail for periods of between five years and life.

President Mubarak, as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, now has 30 days in which to ratify the death sentences, commute them or order a retrial.

Egypt's state-supervised press today expressed approval of the sentences, a view which was shared by many Egyptians interviewed in the streets of Cairo. The semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* quoted a verse from the Koran reading: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life".

In a frontpage editorial, newspaper, *Al-Akhbar* said: "October 6 will remain in our history as a day of sadness when a group of terrorists used their bullets in an attempt to impose chaos by toppling the rule of justice". Of the sentences, it said: "We hope that (they) will serve notice on those who may be contemplating other acts of terrorism".

Many Egyptians interviewed by Reuters considered the death sentences fair. "It is up to President Mubarak now to show his people that terrorism is unacceptable in Egypt by approving the sentences," a shopkeeper said.

Those under sentence of death are four members of the "death squad", led by Lieutenant Khaled Ahmed Shawkhi, which mounted the attack on the president's motorcade. The reviewing stand where President Sadat and seven other people were shot. The fifth, Mr Muhammad Abdel-Salam Farag, was the man who supplied the ammunition.

## IRAQ AND US ACCUSED OF SABOTAGE

Damascus, March 7. — President Assad of Syria was carried through the streets of Damascus on the shoulders of his supporters today after a speech in which he accused Iraq and the United States of encouraging murder and sabotage in Syria.

Tens of thousands of Syrians turned out to hear the President speak from the balcony of the capital's guest palace and then marched with him in a procession to the People's Assembly (Parliament).

In his speech celebrating the anniversary of the 1963 revolution which brought the ruling Baath Party to power, President Assad said Iraq had smuggled arms and explosives with help from the American Central Intelligence Agency to the Muslim Brotherhood in the Syrian town of Hama.

The Brotherhood staged a bloody revolt in the town last month.

## BAGHDAD PEACE MISSION

Beirut, March 7. — An Islamic peace mission arrived in Baghdad today as part of a new round of diplomatic efforts to try to end the Iran-Iraq war, now in its eighteenth month.

The official Iraqi news agency said the five-member delegation led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea was greeted on arrival by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The agency said the delegation would have talks with Iraqi officials before returning to Jiddah to report to a peace committee of the 40-member Islamic Conference Organization.

In Riyadh, Crown Prince Fahd held a meeting with Mr Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and one of the nine members of the organization's peace committee, the Saudi press agency reported. — Reuters.



Chinese checker: A Peking policeman stops a young cyclist and fines him one yuan (30 pence) for having no bell on his bicycle.

## Hunters begin killing seal pups

Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec, March 7. — Canada's controversial seal pup hunt has begun in the north-west of the Magdalen Islands, with one observer putting the first day's kill at a possible 400 to 600 pups.

Fisheries Department marine biologist, who flew over the herd yesterday, said he estimated that there were 50,000 pups in the very large herd, covering an area 20 miles long and 60 miles wide.

He said he estimated that up to 60 per cent of the cow seals in the herd were pregnant and none of the pups already born was more than four days old. The biologist said the coats are at

their best for commercial fur after the pups are five days old.

The Greenpeace environmental group's ship, Rainbow Warrior, was approaching the seal hunt area to protest against the hunt, which began yesterday, but its progress was slow because of thick ice and high winds.

The hunt is also being observed by representatives of the World Society for Animal Protection from London and Boston. It began officially last week but its start was delayed until yesterday by bad weather, and difficulties in locating a herd.

The Canadian authorities have issued a number of permits allowing some mem-

bers of the protest group on the ice during the kill (Sally Macmillan writes from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island).

Protest aircraft, however, have been banned from flying below 2,000 ft during the hunt and shipping vessels have been ordered to stop at least half a mile away from the site of the kill — an icebound area about 65 nautical miles north-east of the Quebec-owned Magdalen Islands.

Greenpeace Foundation protesters, however, hope to launch at least one hovercraft on to the ice with the aim of thwarting some of the hunters and as a means of avoiding arrest.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Nine killed in tanker explosion

New York. — A 44,881-ton oil tanker sank with nine of its 25 American crewmen missing, presumed dead, after an explosion about 750 miles east of Bermuda, United States Coast Guard reported.

The other crew of the United States registered Golden Dolphin, took to lifeboats and were picked up by the Swedish motor vessel Norland. The Golden Dolphin was sailing empty from New Orleans to Port Said, the coast guard said.

The captain, who was not identified, was quoted as saying he believed that the nine missing men were killed by the explosion which was followed by a fire. "Apparently all nine were working in the tanks at the time," the Coast Guard said. The cause of the blast is not yet known.

### Smith loses another MP

Salisbury. — An eighth white MP has resigned from Zimbabwe's Republican Front because, he said, there was "something radically wrong" with the party of UDI (Stephen Taylor writes).

Mr Dennis Durr, a former chief whip and Mayor of Salisbury, announcing his decision, said: "I think I can get the ear of Government better by being an Independent than by being a member of the RF." As an Independent with the seven other rebels he would not "ridicule or denigrate the black man, as has been done in parliament by certain RF members".

### U2 flies into Mystery cloud

Topeka, Kansas. — An American U2 aircraft made three reconnaissance flights into a mysterious cloud surrounding the earth at an altitude of nearly 50,000ft NASA said.

During its six-hour mission the aircraft gathered particles from the invisible cloud which is believed to be of volcanic origin and to contain nearly a million tons of debris.

NASA said that the cloud was too big to have been kicked up by a nuclear explosion that went undetected by American seismographs. Similar clouds have been seen in the atmosphere five times during the two years after volcanic eruptions, they said, but the origin of this one remained unknown.

### Unions pledge by prosecutor

Istanbul. — The trial of 52 leaders of the left-wing confederation of progressive trade unions (Disk) will not endanger workers' rights in Turkey, Colonel Suleyman Takkeci, Istanbul's chief military prosecutor said.

He is presenting the case against the Disk leaders and said that the 52 men on trial for their lives were not charged for their union activities, but for attempting to destroy the state and set up a Marxist-Leninist regime.

### Front line steps up ANC support

Maputo. — Six states in southern Africa decided to strengthen coordination of their military and economic policies in order to counter what they describe as "An undeclared war situation" provoked by South Africa.

At the end of a two-day meeting in Maputo, the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania and Zambia, and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, issued a communiqué which promised increased support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, so that the nationalist movement could "intensify the armed struggle for the attainment of national independence".

### White birth rate falls in S Africa

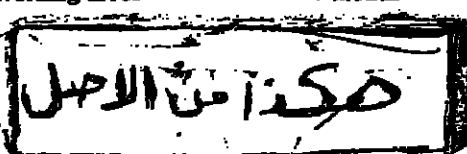
Johannesburg. — The birthrate of South Africa's white population is falling, mainly because Afrikaners are abandoning the concept of the large family. According to statistics published by the Human Sciences Research Council the white birthrate has dropped from 23.2 per thousand in 1970 to 17 per thousand in 1977.

### Karamanlis cuts short Indian visit

Delhi. — President Konstantinos Karamanlis of Greece cut short his visit to Madras and left for Singapore en route to Sydney a day early, reports said. Before his departure, a statement said that Mr Karamanlis had to shorten his visit to India for "strictly technical reasons".

### Women gain time

Islamabad. — The Afghan Government granted 18 months' remission to women serving prison terms, Kabul radio, monitored here, said. The decision has been taken on the eve of International Women's Day.





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5 JOHN STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

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Director of Personnel,  
Hambros Bank Ltd.,  
41 Bishopsgate,  
London EC2.

January 1st, 1982.

Dear Sir,

I believe I have the qualities required to make a good  
merchant banker.

5 JOHN STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

Recruitment Manager,  
Whitbread & Co. Ltd.,  
The Brewery,  
Chiswell Street,  
London EC1.

February 1st, 1982.

Dear Sir,

I believe I have the qualities required to make a good  
product manager.

5 JOHN STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

Personnel Director,  
Collett, Dickenson, Pearce & Partners Ltd.,  
110 Euston Road,  
London NW1.

March 1st, 1982.

Dear Sir,

I believe I have the qualities required to make a good  
advertising executive.

5 JOHN STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

Major John Floyd,  
Army Officer Entry,  
Lansdowne House,  
Berkeley Square,  
London W1.

August 1st, 1982.

Dear Sir,

I believe I have the qualities required to make a good  
army officer.

# One letter we'd rather not get.

We don't expect to be first on everyone's  
shopping list.

After all, we're looking for the brightest  
young people in the country.

And this puts us in competition with  
commerce, industry, the civil service and the  
professions.

But please don't write to us as a last resort.  
If you do, you're most unlikely to be the man  
we want. Because commitment is essential in  
an Army Officer.

Indeed, the sooner you apply the better,  
because it's going to take us both some time to  
be sure that we're suited to each other.

First, you'll need to know what the job  
entails. You may well have some preconceptions  
which are no longer accurate.

Perhaps your father did National Service;  
and, commissioned or not, he may have even  
enjoyed it.

But the Army you'll join is very different  
from his.

The people in it are all volunteers: well  
motivated, intelligent and self-reliant.

To quote German General Gert Schmücke,  
recent Deputy Supreme Allied Commander:  
"If all the members of NATO could muster the  
professionalism, verve and tireless enthusiasm  
displayed by the British Army, the citizens of  
Free Europe would have little to worry about  
in the defence of their countries."

The Army's technology has also taken a  
great leap forward. To the extent that a degree  
can now be a considerable help.

This year, 40% of our new officers will be  
graduates. Some before they join us, others  
with the help of Army Cadetships and  
Bursaries.

Write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer  
Entry, Dept. B 3, Lansdowne House, Berkeley  
Square, London W1X 6AA, and he'll tell you  
more about the Army, about its many Corps  
and Regiments, and about the different types  
of Commission.

He'll need to know your date of birth,  
your educational qualifications, and why you  
want to join us.

Then comes the hard part.

Selected candidates spend three and a  
half days at Westbury in Wiltshire with the  
Regular Commissions Board.

Here, we judge whether you have the mind,  
body and spirit to make a leader.

We'll brief you well beforehand and tell  
you how to prepare, because we want you  
to pass.

But the standard is necessarily high.  
Because when you're commissioned you'll be  
responsible for the lives and well-being of  
those under your command.

If you fail our interview, there is one  
consolation: you'll find the others much easier  
to take.



## Army Officer



# Legal, decent but can he be more truthful?

Budget purdah — the security regime that once a year turns Treasury mandarins into novice Trappists — has special uses for Chancellors. In the weeks before the Budget more people have audiences with Sir Geoffrey Howe than at any other time. At no time, however, do fewer hear him and more misunderstand the lawyer who for seven years has been the front-man for Mrs Thatcher's economic policy.

Since before Christmas Sir Geoffrey has been receiving embassies from beleaguered industrialists and MPs. They come bringing finely wrought offerings from the think-tanks of the CBI and the TUC, predictable platitudes from the boardrooms of brewers. They make impassioned pleas for expansion or back by pie charts of unemployment and squeals for more profits. The Chancellor just sits at the end of the table, twists his fingers where once he would have held a cigarette, and says nothing.

Purdah not only protects Budget secrets, it means that even the most unimpassioned incumbent of No 11 Downing Street can be silently impressive to people to whom he does not want to talk anyway. As one industrialist petitioner put it last week: "It is like appearing before one of the not-so-great Mogul emperors. Because he says so little, everyone goes away feeling he has beaten Howe in the argument. Of course, when the Budget turns out badly we'll probably end up feeling as though we've been stamped upon by the imperial elephant."

That was precisely what happened last year. The lobbyists, the press and sympathetic ministers, thought they had won "a Budget for industry". Instead, there came from the Chancellor's battered bag a £3,000m dose of deflation. To avoid a repeat performance tomorrow, the Prime Minister, two weeks ago, made her now-famous "Ulysses" speech, warning that expectations of the Budget were too high and that her Government would "resist the siren voices".

Whatever Sir Geoffrey's petitioners may like to think, the simple fact is that the Chancellor had already won his big battles on the economy before he met any of them. All that was left to fight were a few skirmishes over marginal land. As a Conservative backbencher put it — somewhat more astutely than the industrialist: "It's only by trying to lobby Sir Geoffrey Howe that you realise why Lady has a vocative of *mensa*: it was just like talking to a table".

There is, however, one important difference between tomorrow's Budget and last year's: tomorrow's is one year nearer to the next election. In that respect the Prime Minister's "Ulysses" speech could turn out to have more than just a short-term impact on the Chancellor's personal fortunes. Having assured herself that the battle over the policy has been won, Mrs Thatcher has decided to enter the growing fray over how that policy should be presented to the electorate.

Is it best to emphasize the Government's courage and constancy, to look backwards to the last manifesto, to mandate the Medium Term Financial Strategy? Should the Chancellor continue to send his Treasury information officers Hoovering Whitehall for every speck of evidence that

we are bottoming out of our recession? Or might it not be better to follow the line of Francis Pym, Lord Railham and many of her own advisers, who warn that thwarted hopes are a greater electoral threat than the recession itself?

Could she not find a new occupant for Number 11, Downing Street who, without worrying the financial markets that there had been a change of policy, might present that policy in a brighter light?

Mrs Thatcher will certainly be cautious of the very idea of a change — not least because she knows that about half the calls for a new Chancellor come from colleagues who are opposed to the policy itself. She knows Sir Geoffrey well. Of all the Cabinet, he is the most doggedly loyal. He has the detailed, backward-looking mind of the successful lawyer that he once was and he is as politically dominated by her as any Chancellor since Anthony Barber, also a lawyer, served Edward Heath.

She is also very fond of him. He shares her own provincial middle-class background and indeed has stayed somewhat closer to the world of Port Talbot than she has to Grantham. His family — as all profiles will tell you in almost

the same words — has a tradition of liberal politics and his grandfather was a pioneer of the tinplate workers' union. He also shares her stubbornness, her dedication, her capacity for hard work and lack of sleep.

But the umbilical cord between them is both help and hindrance to the Chancellor's effectiveness in Whitehall. There is an undeniable sense in which he is her junior minister. Rather than take a difficult decision himself, he will often refine the options from which she can choose. He is particularly prone to doubt in dealings with the Bank of England and its governor, Gordon Richardson. The Prime Minister enjoys putting down Richardson on issues of interest rates and money supply control. "The Chancellor", as one City

**Should the Chancellor send his information officers Hoovering around Whitehall for every speck of evidence that we are bottoming out of our recession?**

observer put it, "is to the Governor as the rabbit to the stoat. He sometimes doesn't even have the strength to run to the safety of his own civil servants". Among those civil servants he inspires the loyalty, if not perhaps the enthusiasm, which they had for the more independent and forceful Denis Healey. There is a great mystique in the Treasury about what is called "understanding the policy". The Chancellor does "understand the policy" but with the caveat that he does not do so in quite the way that Nigel Lawson does. As one official once put it, "Sir Geoffrey is like a top-flight orchestral musician who plays Mozart, understands Mozart, but not quite in the way Mozart understands Mozart".



which they at least could grapple. Arguing with Howe, while not always like talking to a table, is often like tugging with a ghost.

Some monetarists, on the other hand, see Howe's policy stance as unnecessarily inflexible. They argue that a man with an intuitive feel for monetarism could have relaxed his targets to take account of the unexpectedly deep recession. Moreover, he could have done so while actually strengthening the confidence of the financial markets that he was sticking to his guns.

In a curious way, the Chancellor's dilemma over presenting his monetary policy closely mirrors the dilemma of presenting the real economy. The monetary targets are in almost as bad a state as the employment figures. What should one do? Change the target from sterling M3 to something else, admit one's mistakes, keep the rate of planned increase low and hope still to be able to consolidate the decline in our expectations?

Or should the Chancellor press on regardless, sticking to sterling M3, sticking close to the original Medium Term Financial Strategy figures, and putting on an unchanged face to a public which mostly

nel. After a week in which senior ministers — mostly for less than loyal reasons — had predicted a gloomy future picture, Mrs Thatcher felt compelled to choose the "crumbs of comfort" speech. But it was a close thing.

Last month Francis Pym followed his gloomy speech at the party conference with another prediction of continuing falling living standards and need to lower expectations. First reaction from the Chancellor and the Prime Minister was one of horror. The more considered reaction of Mrs Thatcher, at least, was that it had some good points about the way the next election might be fought. With three million unemployed and likely to remain so, perhaps the easy cynicism of the Macmillan-to-Callaghan years was no longer an option. Then came her "Ulysses" speech and some tough questioning about whether Sir Geoffrey Howe was the right man to start learning the new tune.

It is a finely balanced question for her to answer. The Chancellor has no significant personal following in Parliament or party but he plays an important personal role in maintaining the confidence of the City. He is no great orator but then his current key tenet — "maintaining steady but not excessive downward pressure on monetary aggregates" — might have tried the mind of Edmund Burke.

And who would replace him? Defence Secretary John Nott is probably first choice. He certainly "understands the policy" and would sell it with more freshness and vigour. But he is considered less "sound" than Sir Geoffrey and is currently under a small Downing Street cloud for his failure to control defence spending. Patrick Jenkin is often mentioned as a runner but is considered to be doing well at industry and unready for a new move. Nigel Lawson — increasingly seen as the Suslov of Mrs Thatcher's regime — could be promoted only over the dead body of Mr Whitelaw. The Chief Treasury Secretary, Leon Brittan, has almost all the disadvantages of Howe except that he is at least a new face.

A new face could in the end turn out to be enough. Tory strategists still remember what they call the "Healey factor" at the last election: the way they were able to taunt Denis Healey even after two years of virtual monetarism with all the excesses of his earlier years as Chancellor. Many of them would argue that cloning Sir Geoffrey Howe with Mr Brittan is a solution to suit all worlds.

The consensus is still, however, that Sir Geoffrey will end up the survivor — albeit encouraged to approach next year's Budget with a fresher act around the hustings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is not only a maker of government economic policy but its living advertisement, its sandwich-board man. Most Conservatives — and most electors — would probably agree that Sir Geoffrey Howe remains the required standard of being "legal, decent, and honest", when it comes to all that talk about "bottoming out", they would just like him to be a bit more "truthful".

Peter Stothard

## US challenges treaty on seabed resources

From Our Correspondent, New York, March 7

A treasure trove of strategic raw materials, including thousands of millions of tons of potash, nickel, copper and cobalt lying on the ocean floor — has been declared the common heritage of mankind by the third United Nations conference, which resumes its extended negotiations at the United Nations tomorrow.

For the past seven years 150 rich and poor nations have been negotiating a draft treaty which would set new territorial limits, establish rules for passage through straits and seas, and create a regime to govern the exploration and recovery of seabed resources beyond national jurisdiction.

Ocean mining involves the commercial recovery of metal-bearing nodules found on the world's seabeds. Primary commercial interest is in those nodules deposited in three to five miles of water. These deep seabeds, which constitute about half of the earth's surface, offer a potentially increased supply of minerals important to the national economies and defence of the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, China, and even land-locked nations.

The Law of the Sea conference was on the verge of completing a treaty last year. It had drafted a text totaling 175 pages in 17 parts with 320 articles and eight annexes. It had reached agreement on such crucial issues as 12-mile territorial limits, 200 mile economic zones, and navigational rights.

Then last March President Reagan's new conservative administration shocked and angered the developing nations by practically withdrawing from the negotiations.

The administration argued that main elements in the draft were against United States national, defence and mining interests, and it wanted to take stock of the complex negotiations. Many developing nations were stung and accused the United States of trying to torpedo the agreement.

On January 29 President Reagan announced that the United States would return to the conference, but he gave a warning that it would seek important changes in the deep seabed mining articles in order to obtain proper access to strategic raw materials.

The Reagan Administration is a powerful champion of private enterprise and is concerned that the United States will not have a big enough say in the proposed Jamaica-based international authority.

As the draft stands, America and other industrialized nations would provide most of the capital and technology for the authority's own mining operations.

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Señor Alvaro de Soto of Peru, chairman













P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TRIDENT'S FOURTH DIMENSION

The Cabinet will very shortly be asked to approve a recommendation from the Defence Secretary, Mr. John Nott, that Britain should buy the Trident D-5 nuclear ballistic missile to maintain Britain's independent nuclear deterrent into the twenty-first century. This is a profoundly important decision.

The D-5 missile, which President Reagan has decided will be introduced in the early 1990s, is significantly different from the Trident C-4 which Britain had already decided to buy but which will not now be made in the United States after 1984. It has nearly double the range, meaning that submarines carrying it have a bigger area of the world's water in which to hide. It is more accurate. It will have up to 14 warheads by comparison with the eight in the C-4 and three in the Polaris. It requires, therefore, a much bigger submarine, as large as 16,750 tons displacement by comparison with the submarines of 10-12,000 tons displacement required to carry C-4. So naturally the D-5 is more expensive.

The current guesses, whose implications are discussed in an article on the facing page, are that over 15 years Britain will have to spend at least £7.9 billion in acquiring the missile, building four submarines, manufacturing the warheads, and supporting the Trident force.

But a decision on D-5 does more than merely inflate the moral, military and economic arguments about Britain's independent nuclear deterrent. It adds a fourth dimension, and this lies in the unique political vulnerability of a choice for D-5 when it is made by a Government in any-term in the absence of anything approaching a political consensus on what, if anything, should succeed Britain's Polaris-Chevaline.

Eight postwar Governments have maintained the British deterrent with at least acquiescence from the official Opposition. The Harold Wilson who opposed Sir Alec Douglas-Home on the issue in

the 1964 election campaign was the same Mr. Wilson who pushed through the secret Chevaline warhead programme in the mid 1970s. But today Labour threatens to scrap all nuclear weapons in a gesture of woolly unilateralism, and neither the Social Democrats nor Liberals favour Trident and certainly not Trident D-5. There is more, than the makings of an expensive muddle here. There is a threat to the continuity of fundamental defence policy and Britain's security into the next century.

The Times supported the Government's original decision to buy Trident C-4 on many grounds. There seems to us no piety in sheltering behind an American bomb, no common prudence in presuming on American protection for the next 40 years in all sorts of unimaginable circumstances, and no wisdom in giving up the deterrent without any trade off from the Soviet Union. The arguments for a submarine-based missile are overwhelming and the cost of C-4, though high, is no greater than that of 200 tanks. The Soviet Union with 50,000 tanks is not going to be deterred by our adding to our 650 with another 200 or so. The cruise missile, which is canvassed as an alternative, is not a strategic weapon and Polaris — Chevaline option is vulnerable to developments in Soviet defensive systems.

The Trident is arguably a bigger deterrent than we need but again it is a very serious prospect to take the risk that at some future date we might be faced with the extinction of these islands when in return we might only be able to threaten a few cities. The prospect is horrible, of course, but that is the strategy of deterrence and it has kept the peace for nearly 40 years. Most of these arguments support D-5 as well as C-4, but the case has to be made for it and it is crucially in the national interest that it wins wide support. It has to be demonstrated that continuing with C-4 will in the end cost

us not less but more money because we would be supporting a unique system. The argument that we benefit by what is called commonality with the Americans is persuasive. Our Chevaline programme originally estimated at £250 million has ended up costing us a billion or more.

But the evidence for D-5 in terms of economics will have to be more than anecdotal. And the costs have to be clearly spelled out. Our record in building our own submarines is good and the American record on building missile systems on time and on cost is good. But we must have a bargain basement price with as few percentage costs as it is possible to negotiate.

If the case for D-5 on cost can be proved — and it will be proved if it does emerge as only 3 per cent of our defence budget or 6 per cent of our equipment budget — then the ground shifts. Choosing C-4 spends money a lot sooner than D-5. By the time of the next election only £75 million will have been spent on D-5. And here is the heart of the political dilemma. A new government would find it hard to escape the C-4 commitment and justify wasting the many millions more that would have been spent on C-4. But a new Government might well be tempted to write off or fudge £75 million on an as yet un-built D-5 system. To go for C-4 new on these grounds is political defeatism and it is economically questionable. This is why the Government must try to enlarge the political base for its militarily sensible choice of D-5. It will never win the unilateralist left but it must win the hard centre. A fait accompli reduces the hopes for that. Mrs Thatcher may in the end have to go it alone politically but she would be well advised to issue a full defence summary on Trident at the earliest opportunity so that there is at least a chance of an emerging consensus on an issue fundamental to the generation to come.

July, before their spring Budget had reached Royal Assent as a Finance Act; and then bringing in another supplementary in the autumn. Second-thought budgets became a penny, not least under Mr. Lawson.

Yet at Westminster the spring Budget day has always kept its special place. The late Sir Gerald Nabarro, more a showman than a Commons traditionalist, was (I think) the last backbencher to observe the Victorian custom of appearing in the House for the occasion wearing top hat and morning coat, with a fine flowering of cravat. Nevertheless, even in less formal or sloppier days, everybody in the chamber and in the crowded galleries treated Budget day with a special Gladstonian awe, because they felt themselves to be in top hat circumstances. In a sense they still do, beneath the casual clothes. At the least, it is always a government showpiece.

Chancellors of the Exchequer have always had the chance to act up to catch the atmosphere. "Rab" Butler may be taken as an example. William Armstrong, one of the Treasury's Budget team, once told me that he and his colleagues stood appalled to see "Rab" at his desk slicing into the Treasury's budget with a third of them pasting down the scraps into a different order, fracturing the Treasury's sense of logic. The civil servants protested. "What you don't know and I do," Butler said in effect, "is that the House of Commons on Budget day has a logic that is not Treasury logic. Let civil servants stick to their business and be, as politicians, would stick to his. Every Budget has a 'Rab' — that is, political — element in it.

Reggie Maundling, as Chancellor, characteristically broke with a hallowed tradition. On the high flyer, it was a time when no Budget could live out a year, when Chancellors were bringing in supplementary amending budgets to the House of Commons in

that application for admission to the school will be open to all children. In the event of over-subscription preference will be given to children of Anglican families and to children of other Christian parents. Other criteria for preference will be sibling relationships, special factors (medical and social) and ease of access.

I am certain that, should the school become oversubscribed, the governors would wish the school to continue to reflect to a considerable extent the multi-racial, multi-faith environment in which the school exists and that this would constitute one of the special "social factors" in the criteria for admission.

It has been my experience that parents representative of faiths other than Christianity often deliberately opt for a Church of England school, because they know that in such a school religion and worship will be taken seriously within an atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance.

It is our policy at Twyford High School to nourish the faith of children from Christian homes, to encourage those with

other religious beliefs and practices and to challenge those with no particular faith to explore the possibility of a spiritual dimension to life. Your readers may be interested to know that in addition to Christian acts of worship, a *divina* festival was held last term. Religious education in the school is concerned with Christianity and the other major religions of the world and with the moral and social issues within society that affect all of us, irrespective of cultural diversity.

I believe the new Church of England school in Ealing will, like the other church schools in which I have served, make a significant contribution towards fulfilling one of its declared aims, which is "to bring about greater understanding between people of different social backgrounds, ethnic origins and religious experience."

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH REEVES,  
Headmaster,  
Twyford Church of England High School,  
Twyford Crescent,  
Acton W3.  
March 3.

## Budget choices: the case for a 'significant' expansion

From Sir Ian Gilmour, MP for Chesham and Amersham (Conservative)

Sir, In his article "Sir Ian's cynical prescription for surrender" (March 6), my parliamentary colleague Stephen Hastings makes a number of unargued assertions: my proposals for the economy are "clearly designed as expedients... to win general elections"; I believe "all that is necessary is to interpret the wishes of the electors and appear to follow them"; "it is not really economics which guide" me, etc. According to Mr Hastings, I "hide" behind predictions of the Treasury model based on "stupid assumptions which I have fed into it" — "garbage in, garbage out", he says. Mr Hastings also suggests that I regard much of what has recently happened to the British economy as inevitable.

I do not regard the recent unprecedented rate of decline in the British economy as at all inevitable. The policy I propose stems not from a cynical calculation about electoral prospects but from a conviction that the consequences of the policies followed up till now and near-despair for the prospects for the country if they are not changed before long.

I made it clear in my article in *The Daily Telegraph* from which Mr Hastings quoted that the British people's attitude to the economy seemed to me to be right. Like you, Sir, in your two recent leading articles (February 25 and March 6) on the forthcoming Budget, Stephen Hastings did not think unemployment worthy of even a passing mention. The electors, in contrast, seem to believe according to the opinion polls that the present very high level of unemployment is unnecessary and intolerable. In this they are, I believe, wiser than either you or Mr Hastings.

But my view that with three million unemployed there should be a significant but initially moderate fiscal stimulus does not depend in any way on the Treasury model. I have only used that model to show that my proposals would benefit output, jobs and prices, even if the economy were as bad as the Treasury believes it does.

Contrary to Mr Hastings' belief, the extent to which people buy government stock when there is a budget deficit is not something which I fed into the Treasury model but something which that model predicts — based, let us hope, on a careful analysis of past experience.

I do indeed believe that the Government would not have to raise interest rates if a more expansionary fiscal policy caused public borrowing to be higher. The money supply would be higher than otherwise, but that would be the natural concomitant of there being more national income — the very thing I am trying to achieve.

The idea that inflation is determined by changes in the money supply can no longer be seriously defended. The rate of price increases is, I believe, determined by world commodity

prices, by wage costs, and by the Government's own policy particularly on indirect taxation and the prices nationalised industries have to charge. This view is confirmed, not confuted, as Mr Hastings would have us believe, by the 1973 experience. Does Stephen Hastings really believe that the 1974-5 inflation had nothing to do with the increase in the price of oil and other commodities, nor with the threshold scheme which by an extraordinary piece of ill luck magnified both the scale and the speed of the response of wages to those events?

The Treasury model gave what I believe to be the correct answer: that fiscal expansion based on cutting taxes on industry combined with lower interest rates would result in less inflation not more, even though the money supply was slightly increased.

Stephen Hastings does not seem to rely on any careful examination of the evidence. He bases his argument not on facts but on random allegations from which he draws unwarranted inferences, which are in turn supported by an improbable mixture of faith, hope and dubious history. If I may adopt his graphic phraseology, it is not a case with his views of "garbage in, garbage out", but of "garbage in, garbage out".

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
IAN GILMOUR,  
House of Commons.  
March 7.

From Lord Carr of Hadley

Sir, One of the most imaginative measures now under discussion to revitalise British industry as it climbs slowly out of recession must be the Government's new training initiative. A better trained, motivated and adaptable young workforce can only help to improve industry's ability to compete, which is now generally agreed across the political spectrum, is at the heart of our current problems.

Rightly, in my view, the employers' organisations have given their wholehearted support to the initiative. The scheme has been described as a tremendous challenge to employers and one which must have their support if, as we hope, every young person in Britain eventually is to have the opportunity for proper preparation for work.

How are business and industry expected to give the full support which the scheme deserves when their profitability is so low and when there is so little sign of any real improvement? On present Government policies output will grow only slowly from a low level, with GDP up by about 1 per cent in 1982. How much value can be obtained from the better training people will now all like to see when there isn't enough activity in the economy to employ them? Surely Government policies must be seen to be advanced in harness with a modest and sensible increase in business activity encouraged through the Budget and some of this benefit

channelled into new training. A virtuous circle, as one might say? Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT CARR,  
House of Lords.

From Mr J. H. Hooper

Sir, I have read the recent correspondence in *The Times* concerning the wish to cut income tax, and the urgent need to revive manufacturing industry. I believe that there are many who have not yet been made aware of the plight of much of the engineering manufacturing base in this country, the survival of which is critical to the future prosperity of the country.

It is true that we would all like to see income tax reduced and this would obviously have some demand effect upon industry, but this is not the priority. The burdens which have weighed most heavily upon manufacturing industry have been the prolonged high interest rates, leading to heavy stockpiling and escalating manufacturing costs, together with the subsequent effect upon the sterling exchange rate of 25 per cent over the past three years, reducing dramatically the ability of United Kingdom manufacturers to compete in Europe — this at a time when many manufacturing plants are working at around 50 per cent of their capacity.

It is, therefore, iniquitous that, added to these burdens, there should be a tax on jobs, known as the National Insurance surcharge, as well as soaring business rates and energy costs which are out of line with our European competitors. The Chancellor's priorities must be to remove the National Insurance surcharge, to reduce interest rates (even with some risk) with its knock-on effect on sterling exchange rates, and to bring energy costs into line with our competitors.

Yours faithfully,  
J. HARRY HOOPER,  
Chairman and Managing Director,  
Armstrong Equipment Limited,  
Gibson Lane, Melton,  
North Ferraby,  
North Humberside,  
February 24.

From Mr John Fingleton

Sir, In the early 1970s the price of oil rocketed. Result: enormous problems for the then Chancellor, and thus the nation's economy. In the early 1980s the price of oil — including by now our own — is tumbling. Result: enormous problems for the Chancellor, and thus, apparently, the nation's economy. What is the lesson to be learned, other than perhaps "plus ça change...?" Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FINGLETON,  
26 Warrford Court,  
23 Throgmorton Street, EC2.  
March 3.

whose responsibility is the promotion of foreign travel to Britain. This agency's evidence — and more particularly cross-examination on such matters might be expected to become a key point in the public inquiry, not least because it is known that their expert views on tourism forecasts differ from those of the BAA.

It is surprising, in the circumstances, that the BTA appear now to be considering making only the briefest of written submissions to the inquiry, without putting up witnesses for cross-examination. If this proved to be the case, understanding of the assumptions underlying the British Airport Authority's tourism projections would also be weakened.

It is of course principally for BTA to decide for themselves how to present their evidence to the inquiry. But in view of the stakes — thousands of acres of English countryside — a number of other parties have more than a passing interest in any decision they may make.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN GROVE-WHITE,  
Director,  
Council for the Protection of Rural England,  
4 Hobart Place, SW1.  
March 5.

Smaller, slower, price increases and price stability would be welcome, always provided that prices relate to costs. It is too easy for BGC to overlook the need for sensitivity about costs and cost inefficiency, when the Government backs policy of passing costs straight through into prices.

It also follows that NGCC is powerless to defend gas consumers in the important area of prices because these are dictated by Government. If pricing becomes the responsibility of BGC, we can get into the arena with a visible protagonist which would give us the chance to analyse, argue and negotiate fair but realistic pricing.

I wish I could welcome a freeze but it is no good sacrificing long-term stability to short-term popularity. When one catches up on a financial loss after a lean year, it is necessary to recoup more than the money lost by underpricing. The underpricing costs itself generates so many additional costs.

Yours faithfully,  
SHEILA P. BLACK, Chairman,  
National Gas Consumers' Council,  
130 Jermyn Street, SW1.  
March 4.

## Arab use of oil weapon

From Sir John Wilton  
Sir, Dr Kissinger complains, in the extract from his memoirs which you publish today (March 4) that "some of our allies were asking for preferential treatment from the Arabs for having disavowed our Middle East policy."

The immediate cause of the Arab use of the oil embargo in 1973 was the American decisions to airlift arms to Israel and vote her a \$2 billion credit in the middle of the fighting. America's allies were not consulted about that decision; and they were left to devise what measures they could to protect their economies which at that time were far more vulnerable to the embargo than was the economy of the United States.

There cannot have been many occasions when a country's unilateral action caused more far-reaching damage to its allies than did that of the United States in October 1973. Indeed it was not, as you say, a finer moment of allied relations.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN WILTON,  
Wilmere Lodge,  
Middleton Stoney,  
Oxfordshire.  
March 4.

## Lead in petrol

From Mr Brian Price  
Sir, I write in response to criticisms of my energy analysis of lead in petrol, reported in *The Times* (February 27).

Associated Oil Limited state that extra crude oil requirement, at the refineries, of 430,000 tonnes relates to the transition from petrol containing 0.4 grammes of lead per litre to that containing 0.15 g/l. This is true and I used that figure, together with other industry data, to derive a gross figure of 1.02 million tonnes of extra crude required for the complete transition to lead-free fuel.

The net amount of extra crude required will be considerably less than this. As your correspondent rightly points out, the by-products of crude refining do not simply disappear but can be used for other industrial purposes. Indeed, some of them can even be used as fuels in vehicles. The net extra crude requirement works out at some 260,000 tonnes — a figure considerably smaller than the gross figure possible from the use of lead-free fuel.

The purpose of my study was to determine whether or not the energy savings traditionally attributed to leaded petrol were real. However, one wonders whether arguments about gaining or losing a few hundred thousand tonnes of oil are worth engaging in when the mental performance of so many of our children is at stake. Before this study was begun, Friends of the Earth believed that the expenditure of this small amount of oil was worth while, in public health terms. The results of this analysis completely vindicate our position that lead should not be added to petrol.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN PRICE, Pollution Consultant,  
Friends of the Earth Limited,  
9 Poland Street, W1.

## Clergy's rewards

From the Reverend P. E. Nixon  
Sir, Recent articles and letters in *The Times* may have given your readers the impression that the clergy are suffering from low morale and low pay. There is another opinion.

Jesus said "Blessed are you poor" (Luke 6:20). I believe that this is closer to the original words of our Lord than St. Matthew's "Blessed are the poor in spirit". If we take this seriously, it means that to give the clergy more pay would not advance the kingdom of God, and may even retard it. With my stipend and family income supplement I receive more money than many of my parishioners, and more than the supplementary benefit rates imply that I need. To have more money so as to be able to be more generous, might sound attractive, but it would generate an unhealthy paternalistic attitude in the clergy.

I know that this may sound naive or self-righteous, but there are parishioners who have less than I, and who speak of the joys of creation; they consider the lilies, quite without affectation, and find this quite humbling. There is a peace of God which passes understanding; but it is not to be purchased by asking for an increased income.

Yours sincerely,  
PHILIP NIXON,  
Curate of St. Wilfrid's, Halton,  
67 Morritt Drive,  
Leeds.  
March 1.

## Copying the image

From Mr C. W. Hodgkinson  
Sir, As to censorship, is it pertinent to compare Michael Winner (in a letter to you, Sir, published February 24) with Oscar Wilde (in "The Decay of Lying" published in *Intentions*, 1891)?

Michael Winner "To believe that if you cut dramatic reconstructions of unpleasant aspects of life from movies life will itself become sweeter and less violent is optimistic in the extreme."

Oscar Wilde: "Life imitates art far more than art imitates life."

Surely Wilde's words apply even more to the arts of film and of TV reporting than to those he knew?

Yours faithfully,  
C. W. HODGKINSON,  
23 Grand Parade,  
Leigh on Sea,  
Essex.  
February 24.

## David Wood

### The Budget: still a topping occasion

Economists and economic commentators seldom tell us nowadays that Budget days should be properly reckoned a festive day, or a place of merriment and amusement merely to entertain a rabble excluded by their inaccessibility from the great mystery of economic management. This year, in fact, we arrive at D-Days minus one without any mention of the argument at all.

Cabinet ministers, backbench specialists in M1 and M3, academics, commentators, TUC, CBI and rival party spokesmen, all agree for the moment when the Chancellor opens the last Budget but one before the next general election and either saves his party's bacon or cooks its goose. By general consent, Budget day is once again a national occasion, a magnificent opening night, the Grand National, or the Euro Song Contest. The only question remaining is whether Sir Geoffrey Howe will break a lifetime's habit and, showing himself a positive Olivier of the Treasury, rise to it.

Once, of course, there was something in the argument that Budget days were non-occasions that perhaps did more to mislead than to guide. Nobody could expound it with more brilliance and pith than Peter Jay, our admired old colleague at Printing House Square and once a treasury high flyer. It was a time when no Budget could live out a year, when Chancellors were bringing in supplementary amending budgets to the House of Commons in

## Ethnic education

From Mr Kenneth Reeves  
Sir, I refer to the recent correspondence in your columns concerning the sale of an Ealing high school to the Church of England.

Prior to my appointment as head of this newly established Church of England comprehensive high school in Ealing, I served in three other Church of England secondary schools, in which there were pupils of different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, and all three schools were at some stage, if not always, oversubscribed. The attraction of applying for the post of first Headteacher of the new Ealing Church of England High School was that it too reflected the environment it served.

The admissions policy, the only one the governors have ever had, was quite clearly stated in the letter sent out by the Ealing Education Office to parents making a choice of high school for September 1982. The governors of Twyford Church of England High School have agreed

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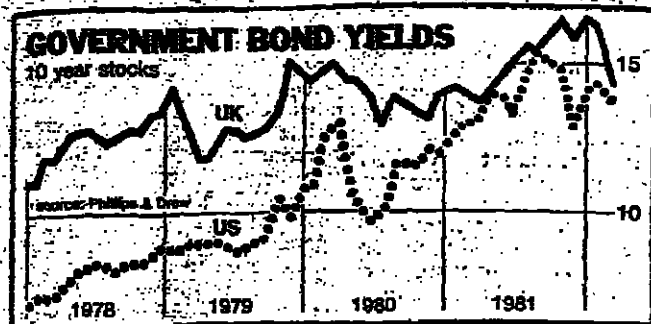






## BUSINESS NEWS

## Yields fall again



Yields on gilts fell sharply last week in five successive trading sessions as market hopes of further base rate cuts rose. Dealers believe that easier money supply and inflation figures justify another round of interest rate reduction either today or just after tomorrow's Budget. If these expectations are not met bond prices could slip later this week.

## BP in offshore sale

British Petroleum is believed to be keen to sell its 15 per cent stake in the Beatrice field in the North Sea. It bought the holding from P & O in June 1979 for £28m. BP's desire to sell out is apparently based on a desire to limit its involvement on fields where it is not the technical operator.

## CSI chief fights back

Mr Patrick Neill, chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry has opened a fight with a private document to the 14-man council to save the powers of the City's ultimate self-regulatory authority, which he heads, from being replaced by law and administered by the Department of Trade. The threat to the CSI was foreshadowed in a consultative document in January which had been commissioned by Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary.

## Nimble cameras

## U.S. launch

Eight hundred Nimble 3-D cameras - a day are coming off the production line at the Dundee factory, ready for the sales launch in the United States later this month.

The Nimble Corporation is to start selling the controversial camera, at a price close to \$200 (£100), in the United States. The camera, which will be available elsewhere in the United States, is expected to be launched in 1983.

## Business guide

A new guide to help people find the money they need to set up or expand small businesses is published today by the Confederation of British Industry. The guide is called *Finding Money for Your Business*.

## Panel urged to censure a Court

By Philip Robinson

Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation is to press hard for the Takeover Panel to censure publicly Australian Mr Robert Holmes a Court for alleged breaches of the Takeover Code. The two are rivals in a bitter battle for control of Associated Communications Corporation, formerly headed by Lord Grade, and Mr Ronson's move follows Mr Holmes a Court being revealed as the mystery buyer of almost one million ACC non-voting shares and increasing his bid to 95p a share, topping Mr Ronson's offer by 5p.

Under the Takeover Code all purchases of all classes of shares must be declared by noon of the day following the purchase. Censure by the Takeover Panel is usually only done in extreme cases.

Mr Holmes a Court was not available for comment yesterday, but it is understood his TVW Enterprises had added 925,000 ACC non-voting shares to the 51 per cent already held. By midday Mr Holmes a Court had called Standard Chartered Mer-

chant Bank, which is advising ACC directors, and told them he was increasing his offer.

This is a revision of Mr Holmes a Court's first offer almost two months ago. At that time Bell Group offered 66p for the non-voting shares and 320p for the voters. Now it is offering 95p for 25.6 million non-voting shares and 300p for 146,700 voters. He does not already own. The new bid values ACC at £51.3m, almost £15.3m above his first offer and £2.7m above the Heron offer.

Heron was meeting the Takeover Panel late last night. Mr Michael Pearson, heading Barclays' advice to Heron, said: "I will be expressing our disquiet at the share buying, and pushing very hard for the Panel to censure Mr Holmes a Court."

There is no excuse for not knowing that they had to declare. I would imagine Mr Holmes a Court could recite the Takeover Code."

He said Heron was going ahead with its offer document, detailing a bid which values the non-voting shares at 50p and the voting shares at 300p. It should be out on Wednesday. Mr Pearson added: "There is no intention of revising our price at the moment. We are not going to be panicked into anything."

Meanwhile ACC's special four-director committee, headed by Lord Matthews and set up last week to look at all takeover bids and report to the full board, is due to meet today.

Suggestions that Mr Holmes a Court might be asked to step aside as ACC's chairman are likely to be reviewed when he returns to Britain from Melbourne at the end of the week. It is understood the board has taken the view that there is no potential conflict of interests.

## Opec 'will hold present oil price'

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Leading oil ministers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday that they expected to be able to hold oil prices at their existing levels, because of a concerted move to cut production.

This follows the announcement over the weekend that Opec will hold an emergency meeting in Vienna on March 19, and confirmation by Saudi Arabia that it plans to reduce its official production ceiling from 8.5 million barrels a day to 7.5 million barrels a day.

Ministers from the leading Arab members of Opec, meeting in Qatar for the second Arab energy conference, said that the emergency Opec meeting would confirm an informal deal struck at the weekend. This would involve cutting Opec output from around 20 million barrels a day to 18.5 million barrels a day.

day, and maintaining the present official pricing structure, based on a \$34 a barrel benchmark.

Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, said yesterday: "We are confident we will succeed in maintaining the present (price) level", adding "the present crisis is a transient one".

Iraq's Oil Minister, Mr Tayeb Abdul-Karim, expects the downward pressure on oil prices to ease within two or three months. He ruled out any price cuts by Opec members, and warned that they could cut output again if the present oil glut continued.

Western sources are, however, sceptical whether a cut in production to 18.5 million barrels a day will be sufficient to prevent further reductions in oil prices.

during the weak demand period of the summer. Many observers feel that Saudi Arabia, the leading Opec producer, would not be unhappy to see the Opec benchmark price reduced from \$34 a barrel to between \$30 and \$28 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia's position is not yet clear. Shaikh Yamani, the kingdom's oil minister, said at the weekend that an emergency Opec meeting was not necessary. However, later, after the Opec secretariat announced the March 19 date for such a meeting, he changed his tack and said: "It is now possible to convene a very successful meeting."

Shaikh Yamani confirmed that his country's production ceiling would be lowered by one million barrels a day this month, and repeated his belief that the \$34 a barrel

price would be held until the end of the year.

The fall in oil prices over the last few weeks, highlighted by Britain's decision to cut North Sea prices by \$4 a barrel to \$31 a barrel last week and other price cuts by Iran, Mexico and Egypt, has been prompted by a surplus of supply estimated to be running at two to three million barrels a day.

Opec does reduce its output to 18.5 million barrels a day, it will be the least it has produced since the 1960s, and compares with a production peak in 1977 of 31 million barrels a day. Oil sources said last night that it would be unwise to take Opec's plan to reduce its output until an agreement is actually reached at Vienna. Several oil companies are openly predicting that prices might eventually fall to \$25 a barrel.

## I. G. Metall accepts 'model' rise

By Peter Norman, Brussels

A breakthrough has been achieved in this year's round of collective bargaining in West Germany with the I. G. Metall trade union's acceptance of an increase of only 4.2 per cent for one million metal processing and engineering workers in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The increase, which was agreed on Saturday after both sides had gone to arbitration, is well below the 5.8 per cent rate of inflation in Germany but takes into account expectations of a further drop in the rate of price increases.

The settlement is likely to be adopted with minor variations for 3.7 million metal and engineering workers throughout West Germany, and could set a pattern for other industries. The union and employers' negotiators agreed that it should be recommended as a model to metal industry wage negotiators in other regions of Germany and those in West Berlin and Bavaria have already signalled their acceptance.

The agreement compares with IG Metall's initial claim for 7.5 per cent and the employers' offer of 3 per cent.

The rapid conclusion of this year's engineering wage round with a settlement appreciably below the inflation rate was welcomed by the West German government and the federal bank.

The government, while drawing up its programme to boost employment earlier this year, stressed that moderate wage increases had been achieved by nearly 50 per cent over the past 12 months to 1.9 million. The settlement, coming on top of a slowdown in the rate of inflation and signs of a steadier Deutsche mark of foreign exchange markets, could encourage the bank to reduce its interest rates.

After the settlement was announced both the employers and the IG Metall union found fault with it, indicating that an acceptable compromise had been reached.

Herr Wolfram Thiele, the metal industry employers' leader, complained that a lower figure would have helped to reduce unemployment. But the outcome was better than a strike, which probably would have been the result of the conflict if arbitration had failed.

Herr Klaus Lang of IG Metall also said the outcome was unlikely "to make anybody jump up from their chair". But he described the increase as acceptable provided the government did everything that it could to push through a change in employment policy and that industry fulfilled its pledges to hold down prices and improve conditions on the labour market.

Belgian steel prices, Page 13



## Buying a share in scrippophily

Scrippophily, the study and collection of bonds and share certificates, brought the curious as well as numerous dealers, some from abroad, to the City of London yesterday for the second annual international scrippophily conference. Mr Jonathan

Littleton, auctioneer for the Bond and Share Society which organized the conference, sold around 15 lots of the bonds and certificates, many of them intricately engraved. Mr Littleton is pictured examining an early railways certificate.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

## Sweet taste of success

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 560.7  
FT 100 68.36  
FT All Share 323.03  
Bargains 24,604  
(Friday's close)

## ECONOMIC VIEW

Proof that demand for biscuits and confectionery is virtually recession-proof will emerge on Thursday when two of the United Kingdom's largest food groups - United Biscuits and Cadbury Schweppes - are both expected to report a healthy increase in profits. Still, will also be announcing its final figures.

United Biscuits is expected to raise its profits from last year's £47.6m to around £50m, helped by currency gains and the low price of cocoa, and matched by a 20 per cent increase in dividends for the year to a total of 12 pence to December of 7.50.

This will come from better margins in the United Kingdom biscuits and snacks through volume increases and better productivity, and a considerable advance in the United States, boosted by currency gains on translation into sterling.

But the present year is likely to see a slowdown as the low raw material prices and the weaker pound may have a less marked impact, and analysts are looking for profits in the region of £67m. Two areas the group has identified for long-term expansion are frozen foods, currently a loss maker, and restaurants.

Frozen foods account for about 10 per cent of United Kingdom sales, and after reorganization

could be approaching break-even after a £2.9m loss last year. The Pizzalard restaurant chain has performed well and is being restructured.

After an advance at the last year from £21m to £27.5m, Cadbury Schweppes is expected to produce profits of £75m to £77m for the year to December, bolstered by year-end currency translation gains.

There should be a matching rise in dividends with analysts expecting a rise from 5.8p to 6.8p per share for the full year.

The group, achieved good progress in a number of overseas markets, while in the United Kingdom there was a modest advance of £1.5m to £18.7m. A heavy increase in marketing expenditure helped Dairy Milk win back market share from Rowntree's Yorkie bar, but the group's overall performance was mixed.

With the reduction in North Sea oil prices quickly followed by Department of Energy forecasts that production would rise this year, Mr John Baillan, chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, said last week that Britain's offshore development was at a crossroads.

His warning comes ahead of not only tomorrow's Budget but also of full-year figures from Shell, due on Thursday, which are expected to show a fall from last year's £2,225m pre-tax, with estimates ranging from £1,400m to £1,600m.

Garth David

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interim: AAH Holdings, Gifford, Mangrove, Bronze, Murray, Glendevon, Parker, Knoll, G H Scotches, Sheldon Jones, Finance: ABB International Designers, British Vita, BTR, Davies and Metcalfe, Greenfields Leisure, Invergordon Distilleries, Isle of Man Enterprises, Evans Engineering, Nova Industries.

TOMORROW: Interim: Ayer Hilm, Fletcher Challenge, London and Strathclyde Trust. Finance: Comben Group, De Beers, S W Farmer, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Phillips Lampe, Robinson Bros (Ryder Green), Westhouse, Woodhouse and Rixon.

WEDNESDAY: Interim: R Green Properties. Finance: Alcan, Aluminium, British Aluminium, Dewhurst, Dent, Lumsa (Ceylon), Tea and Rubber Estates, Sandvik, Stag Furniture, Ube Investments, F W Woolworth.

THURSDAY: Interim: Matthew Clark, Coronation Syndicate, Ewart New Northern, HTV, Staffordshire Pottery, Twelfon-Ten United Collieries Trust. Finance: Anglo American Gold, Anglo American Industrial, Cadbury Schweppes, T Clarke, Thomas Jourdan, Needlers, New Equipment, Nu-Swift, Refugee Assurance, Thomas Robinson, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Trans Transport and Trading, Trans National Trust, United Biscuits.

FRIDAY: Interim: Bracken Mines, Goodman Brothers and Stockman, Hunt and Moscrop (Middleton), Kinross Mines, Leslie Gold Mines, Unilever, Winkell, Hawk Mines. Finance: Anglo American Securities, Gas and Oil Acreage, Kodak, International, Martin Black, Scottish TV, Standard Telephones and Cables.

## DIARY

Today: Retail sales (January final figures), wholesale price index (February provisional), construction output (fourth quarter).

Tomorrow: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his fourth spring Budget statement, British Constructional Steelwork Association annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, London; Central government borrowing requirements (February); provisional estimate of money supply (mid-February); London clearing bank's monthly statement (mid-February); provisional figures of vehicle production (February).

Wednesday: United Kingdom balance of payments (fourth quarter).

Thursday: National Home Improvement Council annual lunch.

Friday: Building societies' monthly figures (February).

## OFT studies bread price discounts

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Bread prices are being investigated by the Office of Fair Trading, which is considering action under the new Competition Act. The question is whether any bread manufacturers have adopted a strategy of predatory pricing.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission, in its 1981 report on discounts to retailers, pointed to the dangers of predatory pricing. This is when one or more dominant manufacturers use their resources to subsidize their sales to a few select smaller makers out of business.

This, brings short-term benefits to consumers in sharply lower prices but a later danger from a possible monopoly. The OFT said last night it was in contact with various parts of the industry after complaints and expressions of concern from both management and trade unions in the bread industry about the level of discounts.

There have been complaints from some independent regional plant bakers as well as from trade unions.

OFT investigators are looking closely at the role in the discount war being played by the two giants of the industry: market leader Associated British Foods (ABF), with a market share of about 32 per cent, and Ranks Hovis McDougall (RHM) with about 28 per cent.

But there are likely to be difficulties in assessing whether a particular manufacturer is being well below cost. This is because some more modern and efficient plants than others and thus are able to afford larger discounts to retailers.

ABF, for instance has

more new generation plant bakeries than RHM. Associated Family Bakers, now with 4 per cent of the bread market, is also in the forefront of modernization, with multiple capacity coming in stream.

Over-capacity in the industry is at the root of the discount war, particularly as more modern higher capacity bakeries are opened and more superstores and large supermarkets join the growth sector of in-store "hot bread" bakeries.

If a plant bakery is operating at less than 20 per cent capacity it runs at a loss. The big suppliers to multiple grocers such as Tesco and J. Sainsbury are thus under pressure to give large discounts in order to maintain volume production.

ABF started the new spiral of discounts last autumn. This happened after Associated family bakeries made increasing investments in new plant, and last night that prices in the supermarket chains by selling selectively in some regional areas. Others, to stay in the race, matched the level of discounting.

The National Association of Master Bakers, representing nearly 4,000 small bakers, said last night that prices in the supermarket chains by selling selectively in some regional areas. Others, to stay in the race, matched the level of discounting.

Spillers baking interests in 1978, maximum discounts to the multiple buyers had been running at most at 25 per cent before the discount war started. Now discounts are thought to be nearer 30 per cent.

## Docks face more job cuts

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Experts face handling difficulties and the Government may be involved in a new public expenditure burden because of troubles in the docks caused by falling trade and reorganization of the industry.

Port employers in London and Liverpool want to shed about 3,000 registered dock workers and there is growing pressure from an unofficial dockers' group to strike against proposals to reorganize the National Dock Labour Board.

The Port of London Authority says it would like to make redundant 1,100 dock and warehouse workers because of recession. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company is talking of around 1,300 job cuts involving the possible shutdown of Victoria Dock, Birkenhead.

The dockers are protesting at proposals to reshape the Dock Labour Board.

## Home video viewers go for feature films

By Torin Douglas

The video cassette recorder is bringing a new meaning to the concept of home movies and almost half of all television programmes taped are feature films, according to a report from Audits of Great Britain, which produces the British Audience Research Bureau's weekly television ratings for BBC and ITV.

AGB has produced a chart of the 10 most-recorded programmes in the last three months of last year. Nine of the 10 were feature films.

Close Encounters of the Third Kind was top of the list, closely followed by The Wild Geese. Both films were recorded by almost a third of the 300 households that took part in the survey.

Shampoo was third, 2001: A Space Odyssey fourth and A Star is Born fifth. Then came Gone With The Wind (parts

one and two), Sweeney 2, It'll Be Alright on the Night, a compilation of the air to air compilations and television comedies by Denis Norden, and the only non-feature film in the top 10) and The Aliens Are Coming.

According to AGB, feature films accounted for 45 per cent of the recording on VCR's, far ahead of the next highest category, light entertainment at 10 per cent. Drama series accounted for 9 per cent of recordings, action series 8 per cent and documentaries and current affairs 5 per cent.

The average VCR owner much prefers taping programmes from the air to buying or renting recorded tapes. Some 86 per cent of all material viewed was recorded off the air, with 46 per cent accounted for by BBC programmes and 40 per cent by ITV, the report says.

## Decision soon on commissions

By Our Financial Staff

Substantial changes to the Stock Exchange's original proposals to increase the charge for share dealing are expected to be suggested when chairman Sir Nicholas Goddison meets the association whose members make the most use of the stock market on Wednesday.

Already the Unit Trust Association has attacked the move to raise stockbroker charges on small bargains which are usually made on behalf of small investors. The British Insurance Association and the Investment

Trust Association are also believed to be unhappy with proposals contained in the first detailed review of commission charges since 1976.

Two meetings of the 46-member Stock Exchange ruling council have been set aside for discussions over commissions. A decision on the changes is expected either from the meeting on March 16 or from that planned for March 23.

However, there is now beginning to emerge a lobby of support for increased

charges from some stockbroking firms who believe it is correct to put up substantially the charges for small investors.

They argue that they need to charge more if they are to give a decent service as costs have been rising and the number of bargains have been falling.

Under the proposed new commission rate, a bargain in equities up to £700 would be charged a minimum of 1.75 per cent of its value, representing a 16.7 per cent increase.

## Trade imbalance talks at critical stage

## Congress poised to move against Japan

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Mar 7

The United States and Japan have entered "a critical period" in their trade negotiations, which must produce a dramatic response from Tokyo over the next six months of the result could be harsh anti-Japanese legislation.

Senior Administration officials fear they will be unable to check the strong protectionist sentiment in Congress without a positive sign from the Japanese for correcting the trade imbalance which is likely to produce a deficit of \$20,000m for the United States this year.

A US delegation, headed by Mr David Macdonald, deputy trade representative, to visit Japan this year and is expected to deliver what can only be construed as an ultimatum on trade carries with him a "list of specifics" approved by President Reagan's close advisers who

agrees with the document's main points that the United States could sell Japan up to \$15,000m worth of goods immediately if Japan removed certain non-tariff trade barriers.

The list includes the United States agricultural products, consumer products such as cigarettes, and basic products such as soda ash used in glass making which the American companies say they can deliver at dockside for \$100 less a tonne than the prevailing price in Japan.

Some form of reciprocity legislation will be passed by this Congress but he thinks the Administration will have a better chance of shaping it for the better if it has a clear signal from Japan.

The Japanese, meanwhile, are clearly worried by what they hear and see in Washington. This has apparently convinced them that some further trade action must be taken.

Last week, for example, after the visit of a special trade mission to Washington, Mr Masumi Esaki, an adviser to the Prime Minister, warned the cabinet that further delay in easing restrictions could lead to the collapse of the free trade system.

Meanwhile, Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Trade Minister, has appealed to Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Leo Tindemans, for help in resist-

ing protectionist legislation in the United States.

Both Mr Abe and Mr Esaki said Japan would move to liberalise trade and agricultural products and apply manufactured goods but these measures are not likely to be announced before the March 20 visit to Washington of Mr Yoshio Sakuruchi, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Sakuruchi is expected to ask President Reagan to agree to a bilateral trade conference before the Paris economic summit this summer so that trade differences between Japan and the West do not dominate the conference.

It is not clear whether these measures will be broad enough or come soon enough to defuse the anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States.

Mr Omer says he is convinced there is a political commitment "at the top" to effect changes in Japan by opening markets

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(Formerly Dharma Holdings P.L.C.)  
Incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act 1948

## SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	Issued and now to be issued fully paid
£ 21,750	£ 21,750
in 5 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each	
528,250	488,072
in ordinary shares of 25p each	
550,000	507,822

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the ordinary share capital of the company to be admitted to the Official List.

No application has been made in respect of the preference shares.

Particulars of the company are available in the Eitel statistical service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any week day (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 22nd March, 1982 from:-

T C Coombs & Co. 5/7 Ireland Yard London EC4V 5EE  
Sternberg Thomas Clarke & Co. Provincial House 218-226 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4GD

8 March 1982











# Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. Contango Day, March 13. Settlement Day, March 22.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock Exchange				Capitalization				Stock Exchange				Capitalization			
Company				Company				Company				Company			
Price	Change	Div	Yield	Price	Change	Div	Yield	Price	Change	Div	Yield	Price	Change	Div	Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>															
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN</b>															
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>															
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>															
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<b>BREWERS AND DISTILLERS</b>															
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<b>SHIPPING</b>															
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<b>MINES</b>															
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<b>INSURANCE</b>															
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<b>INVESTMENT TRUSTS</b>															
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<b>PROPERTY</b>															
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<b>RUBBER</b>															
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<b>TEA</b>															
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<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>															
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for building products, heat exchange, fluid power, special-purpose valves, general engineering, refined and wrought metals.

Orkshire see on

A memorial

Bronze remain favourite me

From Michael...



## SPORT

## CRICKET

## Yorkshire to let Boycott see out his contract

By John Woodcock

After a winter spent agonising over the future of their Yorkshire committee, the Yorkshire cricket board announced at Headingley yesterday that, for the moment, they would let bygone be bygone. Other than setting up a three-man committee, consisting of two of the county's former captains, I.R. Burnett and H. R. Sutcliffe, and one of their leading bowlers, F. S. G. Gurney, with strong executive powers, the status quo continues.

To have sacked Geoff Boycott might have cost the county his best part of £50,000, his salary, that is, plus the cost of the special general meeting which such a move would undoubtedly have prompted, plus a considerable loss in membership and the likelihood of litigation.

Although at the end of last season all but two or three of the Yorkshire side expressed a wish not to play with Boycott, the vote was decided, in fact, by a poll taken at a highly emotional time, he is to be allowed to see out his contract, which expired in September.

The same applies to Chris Old, the captain, and Ray Illingworth, the team manager. In the case of Old and Boycott, the committee decided that it was irrelevant whether or not they approved of their currently being in South Africa.

Under a sky of azure blue, tempered by a pleasantly cooling breeze, a capacity crowd of more than 15,000 gathered at the Levensham Ground, where a day of batting skills, of which a dazzling display by Gooch was the main feature.

Put in to bat by the Springbok captain, Mike Procter, on a pitch that still had some grass on it, the English batsman started with a magnificent 138-run third-innings partnership between Gooch and Dennis Ames that was up to the mark of 240 for five by the end of the 50 allotted overs.

Set to score at a rate of just over 40 runs an over, the batsman knocked off the required total with three overs to spare, and for the first time since 1977, the English batsman was able to bat with the freedom of a batsman who is not under any pressure to bat.

Whatever view one takes of the rights and wrongs of the English tour, this was a remarkable performance by Gooch, as intended by the selectors, and a well-deserved reward for his services to the county.

Gooch opened the English innings with Boycott, who went when the score was only seven. The batsman's second over straight into the hands of Rich. Larkins did not stay much longer, being dismissed after 11 minutes.

The scorecard then read 44 for two, with the runs having come at well under four an over. Gooch and Boycott continued to play second-side while his captain laid about the bowling with his usual times between the wickets.

There are plans afoot to launch an indoor winter championship by 1985, with Coe and Co travelling round the globe for 12 months of the year playing to packed houses.

It could well, judging from the statistics, serve to non-stop in the winter, playing to a full house, even the most dubious were converted.

Mr. Hoyte was so strong in the semi-final that even Maurice Coler, the world record holder, did not seem a match for him. The class showed in the final, the East German doing 7.11 against her world mark of 7.10.

Mr. Bottom, too, suggested great things with his 7.72 sec in the hurdles semi-final, by far the best he has ever done, but even with the danger of missing out, he could not resist this time. It would have won him the gold.

Mr. Bottom's bronze was won in the 100m race, the first 100m race for women in these championships, the contestants being Agneta Posner, locally bred, and Marlene Pica, of Romania. The three had left the others with five laps to go and at the bell sounded the two Latin girls threw into each other round the bend.

Monica, of Hungary, who has two children, eventually coming out on top.

The text of the statement issued by Yorkshire chairman, Michael Crawford, said:

The committee has decided that the status quo should be maintained. The committee has decided that the status quo should be maintained. The committee has decided that the status quo should be maintained.

To this end, the committee has appointed Mr. R. Burnett (former captain) and Mr. H. R. Sutcliffe (former captain) and Mr. F. S. G. Gurney (leading bowler) to the committee. The committee has decided that the status quo should be maintained.

To take action against the county for that would be taking action to court. The idea of holding a referendum among Yorkshire's 3,000 members to whether or not Boycott's services should be retained is rejected. The committee has decided that the status quo should be maintained.

For myself, I doubt whether Boycott and Illingworth will both be on the Yorkshire staff in 1983. From the start, however, they will still be on the staff. If they are, all three of them—then Yorkshire will be on the road to recovery, and that would be something to be universally welcomed.

Many members will think that this investigative committee was about as effective as a glass-bottomed boat in mid-Atlantic. However, reconciliation was recommended in the report. It was a possibility worth pursuing, and pursued it will be.

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spacious success—as a captain, cast in the Brian Sellers mould.

Though not a good enough player to be in the side on merit, Burnett pulled Yorkshire together when it was needed and in 1953, his second and last season as captain, he led them to the championship. For what he did then he has the gratitude of all Yorkshiremen. His theme yesterday was one of engineering team spirit.

"Burnett has to be respected," said Michael Crawford, chairman of the club.

Burnett, Sutcliffe and Trueman were chosen by ballot by their fellow members of the cricket management committee. That this should be done was decided after careful consideration of the "in-depth" report, initiated last autumn.

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Freddie Trueman, arriving for yesterday's meeting.

## Chairman resigns

Lahore, March 7.—The cricket crisis in Pakistan worsened when the chairman of the selectors resigned today, declaring he "did not want to be a party towards the disintegration of cricket in Pakistan". Ejaz Butt, who would not attend the meeting on Monday to select the Pakistan team for the second Test against Sri Lanka on March 15 at Faisalabad.

Mr Butt alleged in his statement that Air Marshal Nur Khan, chief of the Pakistan Air Force, had appointed Javed Miandad as captain of the Pakistan cricket team "on his own" and without taking into confidence the cricket board. He said that he had refused to play under Miandad.

Only one player failed to reach double figures for Sri Lanka, but the opener Westmeyer's 17 yesterday remained the highest score. Mendis (54) was the most successful batsman, scoring 57 and 24 respectively. For the Sri Lankans, the batsman of the day was Rashid Khan, who hit off Tauseef Ahmad just inside the boundary, placed at 155 for three.

Sri Lanka hit back quickly with a second innings, with the opening bowler de Silva taking the wicket of the opening batsman Rizwan-ul-Zaman for 10 with only 16 runs on the board.

## An ideal Test workout

Christchurch, March 7.—Australia's batsmen today got the practice they were looking for on the second day of their three-day match against New Zealand Cricket Board President's XI.

The Australian batsmen were overnight in reply to the President's XI's first-innings total of 250, their first total of 250 since the first day of the match. They were all out at the close for 357, a lead of 107.

It was an ideal preparation with the second Test—the first was a President's XI first-innings total of 250.

The English XI play Western Province in a three-day match starting in Cape Town tomorrow before flying north for the first of the three four-day games against the Springboks which begins on Friday at the Wanderers ground in Johannesburg.

SWAZI FIELD: Anderson (100) and Smith (100) were the top scorers for the Swazi team in their match against the English XI. Anderson scored 100 and Smith scored 100.

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## TENNIS

## Shale and farewell for Davis Cup Britons

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Rome, Mar 7

Three experienced Italians who are on their way over to meet Britain 3-2 in the first round of the Davis Cup tie that ended here today. This was an impressive performance by players who have been together longer than they have been apart. There were four critical factors, the most important was the fact that the slow shale court suited Italy better.

The second point is that Paolo Bertolucci emerged from self-doubt to a dazzling performance in yesterday's doubles, on which the tie hinged. The third is that at the age of 31, Adriano Panatta, on his first day here, has just had enough left to resist a stern challenge from Richard Lewis in the doubles. The fourth is that, admirable though Lewis was, Britain still need a second stringer who can give Christopher Murray the support he deserves.

In 22 "live" Davis Cup singles Murray has been beaten only by Manuel Santana, John McEnroe, and Ilie Nastase and Guillermo Vilas—two winners of one of the great championships. Murray beat Panatta on his first day here, but Lewis, who has a troublesome knee, was defeated 11-9, 6-1, 6-3. In the doubles, Murray and Lewis played a good first set, but was then overwhelmed by his rivals. After one disjointed set, the rising level of Panatta's game, Bertolucci and Panatta beat Murray and Lewis.

Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith, who were in the doubles, were second best but, obviously, were second best in the crucial rallies. They did break through to 3-1 in the second set, but were then beaten 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. The match was a tactical variation and a tactical variation. He can seldom have a bad volley during a single match on shale.

Bertolucci may look dismal and slowly but he is a crafty player. He was the third set was contested and the kind of crowd disturbances to which the Italian is the more accustomed. He was the third set was contested and the kind of crowd disturbances to which the Italian is the more accustomed.

Murray took it all in his stride and left Lewis with what, in retrospect, was a tactical variation. He was the third set was contested and the kind of crowd disturbances to which the Italian is the more accustomed.

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## ROUND-UP

## Mazzoni counters a controlled challenge

The 23rd Challenge Marini Epée competition, held in London on Saturday, was won after an exciting series of very close fights by Angelo Mazzoni, from Italy. Hilary Crosthwaite, from France, who also failed to score the crucial last hit.

The fight for first place provided an interesting contrast in style between the very controlled Daniel Giesse (Sweden) and the flamboyant and mobile Mazzoni. With the fight score again at 9-8 the Swiss attacked, missing his opponent's counter-attack found its target.

Mazzoni, aged 20, who has been fencing since the age of six, is four years younger than the winner of the recent Moulé event in Paris. Steve Paul, the defending champion and the only Briton to make the final, drew Michel Sallesse (France) and, after a good start with the score at 5-1, lost 9-8. Paul started to dominate the fight. When the score reached 9-8, Paul took a chance with a fleche (running) attack, was parried by Sallesse and eliminated 10-9.

Neil Mallon (GB) was unlucky to be eliminated only one hit away from his first Moulé final when he lost 10-9 to Goran Malkas (Sweden). The finalists were fortunate to have their international experience. The finalists were fortunate to have their international experience.

Results: 1. Angelo Mazzoni (Italy); 2. Daniel Giesse (Sweden); 3. Steve Paul (France); 4. Michel Sallesse (France); 5. Neil Mallon (GB); 6. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 7. Hilary Crosthwaite (France); 8. Steve Paul (France); 9. Michel Sallesse (France); 10. Neil Mallon (GB); 11. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 12. Hilary Crosthwaite (France); 13. Steve Paul (France); 14. Michel Sallesse (France); 15. Neil Mallon (GB); 16. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 17. Hilary Crosthwaite (France); 18. Steve Paul (France); 19. Michel Sallesse (France); 20. Neil Mallon (GB); 21. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 22. Hilary Crosthwaite (France); 23. Steve Paul (France); 24. Michel Sallesse (France); 25. Neil Mallon (GB); 26. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 27. Hilary Crosthwaite (France); 28. Steve Paul (France); 29. Michel Sallesse (France); 30. Neil Mallon (GB); 31. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 32. Hilary Crosthwaite (France); 33. Steve Paul (France); 34. Michel Sallesse (France); 35. Neil Mallon (GB); 36. Goran Malkas (Sweden); 37. 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# A day when the absent were the only losers

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

There were exciting moments in the frame. Davis had shot at the break of 45. Then he asked to leave the scene. At the scene of the crime, there followed a scene of chaos. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene.

## Cheltenham

Cheltenham was a day when the absent were the only losers. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene.

## Storms

Storms were a day when the absent were the only losers. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene. The referee, who was not at the scene, was not at the scene.

## Cricket

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## Cricket

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# FA CUP FOOTBALL



## Tale of three keepers

Assault and somersault... and assault again. Mark Wallington is turfed over. Bates' shoulder as immovable object collides with irresistible force at Leicester.

Leicester City, four times beaten FA Cup Finalists, are well equipped to make it fifth time lucky if this splendid performance against Shrewsbury Town is any guide. No-one who was at Filbert Street on Saturday could be in any doubt that it was not their day. And possibly underestimate Leicester's chances of reaching Wembley again and lifting the FA Cup for the first time.

## Leicester can go all the way

By Vince Wright

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# Regis finds bullets to dispatch Coventry

By Paul Harrison

West Bromwich 2 Coventry 0

First West Bromwich had to overcome a sadistically cold wind, stale rain that beat a determined tattoo on the roof of the stand throughout the game and a pitch that was consequently greasy and treacherous. After that, the task of beating Coventry at the Hawthorns on Saturday to earn a place in the FA Cup semi-final round, if not exactly easy, was certainly the easier problem.

Coventry, surprisingly in view of what followed, made the early running, helped by the wind at their backs which turned Blyth's kicks into potshots at the Albion goal. They came nearest to scoring in this misleading surge when Hunt, sliding in, could not quite connect with a Francis corner which skidded across the face of the goal.

Almost immediately Regis replied in the most positive fashion. Brown, returned after injury, broke away to slide the ball to him, and the resulting shot of such force that Blyth's dive was almost redundant. Regis has scored only once in the past six weeks while Brown has been out, mute testimony to the value of ammunition Brown provides for Albion's newest international to fire.

Albion held the edge in skill and commitment, with competing for everything in midfield and Bennett his willing subordinate competing for everything, and usually winning. Bates and Statham pushed forward with quick skill and there was plenty of support for the spearhead, which was not a surprise. Worried Coventry to distraction almost every time he ran at them, which was quite often.

Coventry had the promise of Thomas in midfield and the experience of Francis, but they were out-manoeuvred and had to rely largely on the breakaways of Bodak and Hunt, with the threat in the centre of Bates and Thompson. They hung on, fighting a losing battle, until the second goal, 20 minutes into the second half, ended the match as a contest. The goal had an element of luck about it. Owen, receiving from Bates, jinked past two defenders into the area, shot and deflected. It trickled agonisingly slowly past a wrong-footed Blyth.

Mackenzie, quiet in the first half, suddenly awoke to have one of his.

Owen: made the most of his luck

shot blocked, by a fellow forward, not a defender, at a corner, and to head wide from a cross. In reply Hately, arousing momentarily visions of his father's aerial ability, headed just wide in what was Coventry's last and best chance.

West Brom have a habit of winning the FA Cup every 14 years, and that anniversary is now due - the last times were in 1954 and 1968. Perhaps Ronnie Allard, scorer of 23 cup goals for Albion, was right when he said that in the back of his mind when he asserted: "As long as I have my first team squad fit, I don't mind what we get in the draw."

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# Leitch has star billing in Forfar's late, late show

Forfar Athletic, the rank outsiders from the second division, beat Queen's Park 2-1 to put St Mirren into the last four.

Meanwhile, Aberdeen conceded the first goal in their history. In keeping with the romance and uncertainty of the Cup they achieved their victory with a last minute goal - scored by a player celebrating his birthday.

Forfar became the first club from the bottom division to reach the semi-finals for 27 years and they were indebted to Leitch, who marked his 22nd birthday with the winner, his first goal of the season. Their other goal came from the substitute, Hancock after McFarlane had opened the scoring for Queen's Park.

Forfar, whose average home gate barely tops 1,000, are now guaranteed a 15,000 payout just for reaching the semi-finals with another bonus awaiting them in the form of semi-final receipts against either Rangers, St Mirren or Aberdeen.

The cup holders, Rangers, moved to within 90 minutes of reaching the semi-finals with another bonus awaiting them in the form of semi-final receipts against either Rangers, St Mirren or Aberdeen.

While Dundee lost to Rangers in the Cup, they were at least able to take consolation from their fellow relegation strugglers, Airdrie and Partick Thistle in the premier division. A penalty by Ritchie beat Airdrie while goals by McFarlane and Forfar secured a 2-1 away victory over Thistle.

Jack Stein's name has been linked with New York Cosmos, linked with seeking a new general manager after the World Cup. The wealthy American club are reported to be keen to employ the Scottish manager, who would be offered a massive salary to move abroad.

The Scottish Football Association will decide today whether to seek alternative accommodation for their World Cup trip to Spain. The trip was quadrupled over the last few weeks at the Parador Del Golf complex originally selected.

## RESULTS AND TABLES

SCOTTISH CUP: First round: Aberdeen 2, Kilmarnock 2; Queen's Park 1, Forfar 2; Dundee 2, Dundee 0; St Mirren 1, Dundee 0.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Morton 1, Airdrie 0; Partick Thistle 1, Hibernian 2.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH THIRD DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH FOURTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH FIFTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH SIXTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH SEVENTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH EIGHTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH NINTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH TENTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH ELEVENTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH TWELFTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH THIRTEENTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH FOURTEENTH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

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SCOTTISH TWENTIETH DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH TWENTY-FIRST DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH TWENTY-SECOND DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts 1; Queen of South 4, E. Stirling 0; Raith 1, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 3, Motherwell 0.

SCOTTISH TWENTY-THIRD DIVISION: Dundee 3, Ayr 1; Falkirk 3, Hearts



**ING**

**SERVICES**



## Commercial Property/by Baron Phillips

## Sprouting in Low Countries

Brussels, once a developer's graveyard, is being tipped as an attractive investment location now that values have bottomed out and growth is a very real prospect in the short term.

This is the clear advice from agents Richard Ellis in their report on the Belgian property market. Despite all the tough economic actions taken by the coalition Government, formed towards the end of last year, the agents believe the time is right for investors to make a careful re-appraisal of Brussels.

Even so the Ellis report advises some caution. There is the same amount of available accommodation, although there has been a build-up of modern office space in the Classe de la Hulpe.

The new rent law introduced last December restricts rent increases during 1982 to 6 per cent of the rent level established at the end of last year. Any leases expiring in the current year may be extended by the tenant if they so wish.

But against this the new Government aims to stimulate development and construction through a number of measures. VAT payments on certain types of buildings between March and December this year will be reduced from 17 per cent to 6 per cent, and the surtax on capital gains arising from the sale of undeveloped sites will be abolished.

Development activity in Belgium continues to be subdued. The agents say that some developments have been inspired by owner-occupiers prepared to pay more for accommodation which is likely to fulfill their requirements in the future.

Within the Brussels area some office schemes have been undertaken by institutions where a tenant has already been signed up, and where development yields will probably be more attractive than those available on existing let buildings.

But Ellis point out that most investment acquisitions have been confined to Brussels. Prime let offices are producing net yields of between 6 and 6½ per cent and as much as 10 per cent for fully occupied industrial investments.

Demand in Brussels continues mainly to be centred on the

Quartier Leopold where most tenants are looking for buildings up to 1,000 sq metres (about 10,700 sq ft). Overall demand for commercial space in and around the capital totals 250,000 sq metres.

Last year some 145,000 sq metres of office accommodation was either let or sold in the Brussels area, a fall of about 20 per cent over 1981. In Antwerp the figure fell by 45 per cent to 25,000 sq metres.

Currently there are about 340,000 sq metres of office space on the market within the Brussels area which means the present overhang is in the region of 100,000 sq metres. There are buildings either under construction, or about to be developed, covering 100,000 sq metres.

About 38 per cent of the vacant space in Brussels is centred on the Quartier Leopold. Top rents in the area for prime air-conditioned offices is currently in the range of £3.50 to £4.30 a sq ft, or not much above £2 a sq ft in the less fashionable areas.

The recession has done little to dampen the enthusiasm for the City of London. Although agents report a softening of demand in marginal or peripheral areas, rents in the prime banking and insurance locations continue to rise.

Prime buildings within the Square Mile are presently commanding rents of about £27 a sq ft, but agents are beginning to note a willingness on the part of tenants to pay even more. It is firmly believed that some deals are in the process of being concluded about the £30 a sq ft mark, although these have yet to become public knowledge.

Richard Ellis are particularly enthusiastic about the future performance of the City and are standing by their forecast, made last year, that rents will rise to £45 a sq ft by 1985. Where City buildings that £30 a sq ft will not become the norm if not by the end of this year then early in 1983. Once the barrier has been broken it will be an easy stage to £35 a sq ft and well on the way to the Ellis forecast, he says.

Already established as one of Britain's top 10 retail developers Tesco has just opened its



Planning permission has been given for the redevelopment of 12-14 Cork Street, London W1. The freeholders are the Trustees of the Pollen Estate who have entered into an agreement with Dunning Commercial Developments.

largest city centre store at Chatham Kent. With a selling area of almost 65,000 sq ft the store is almost as big as the supermarket group's first edge-of-town hypermarket at Irlam in Manchester, which sold from 70,000 sq ft.

The Chatham development forms part of the town's

The scheme will provide 5,000 sq ft of air conditioned offices and 3,000 sq ft of retail space. The Pollen Estate were represented by Drivers Jonas and Conway Relf Stanton acted for Dunning.

Integrated shopping centre and as far as Tesco is concerned this size of town store is the start of things to come. Over the next year we can expect two more major urban stores from group-one at South Tottenham in London opening in the autumn and Bromley by Bow which is launched next spring.

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## DOMESTIC AND CATERING

SITUATIONS

S.O.S. NANNY

Young family living in Munich seeking a nanny for their 2-year-old son. The nanny will be responsible for the child's care and education. The position is full-time and involves travel to Munich. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

EXCELLENT SALARY

The Royal Mail is seeking a woman to join its team of delivery messengers. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

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## DOMESTIC AND CATERING

SITUATIONS

GENERAL NANNY

General Nanny required for a family of four in a large house in the City of London. The nanny will be responsible for the children's care and education. The position is full-time and involves travel to the City. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-247 8701.

REQUIRED

Philippine governess, maid and a driver for a family of four in a large house in the City of London. The governess will be responsible for the children's care and education. The position is full-time and involves travel to the City. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-247 8701.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

PROVENANCE 1979 farm house in Devon. The house is a three-bedroomed property with a large garden. The property is available for sale. For details, contact: 01-247 8701.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 13 of 1981. COUNTY OF LONDON. In the matter of the County of London. Notice is hereby given that the County of London is seeking a woman to join its team of delivery messengers. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

PROPERTY WANTED

200,000 cash available for purchase of property in the City of London. The property should be a three-bedroomed house with a large garden. The property is available for sale. For details, contact: 01-247 8701.

COURT REPORTERS

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## LEGAL NOTICES

BERGSTROM &amp; BOYLE BOOKS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County of London is seeking a woman to join its team of delivery messengers. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION. Notice is hereby given that the Charity Commission is seeking a woman to join its team of delivery messengers. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

REQUIRED URGENTLY: all (relatively) self-contained units with a minimum of 100 sq ft. The units should be suitable for use as a residential unit or as a commercial unit. The units should be available for immediate occupation. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

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Required for rapidly expanding West London business. The successful candidate will be a woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post. The post is available immediately. For details, contact: 01-584 9323.

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Bath: 18th Century; 7.05 Maths Methods: Complex Exponentials; 7.30 Emu Bionics: How it Works; 7.55 Closedown; 8.05 For Schools: Colours: Assembly with the Royal Household; 8.30 Working in a Laboratory; 10.00 You and Me: For four and five year olds (not schools); 10.15 Sound music; 10.38 Modern History: The Road to Berlin; 11.00 Merry-go-round; 11.23 Talkabout; 11.42 Inside Local Government; 12.07 Closedown; 12.30 News Afternoon with Richard Whitmore and Maura Stuart; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only); financial report and news headlines with subtitles; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One; Frank Delany discusses Edna O'Brien's new book of short stories. Returning, with the author herself. Also included is Sara Perle who explains what it is like to design clothes for the stars; 1.45 Cambridge Green (2.01 For Schools); Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 Made in Barbados; 2.40 Science: Fertilisation; 3.00 Della Smith's Cookery Course; Cheese; 3.25 Closedown; 3.53 Regional news (not London).

## BBC 2

6.40 Open University: M101/3 Trigonometric Formulas; 7.05 Home Sweet Home: 7.30 Computing at Akai; Sainsbury's; 7.55 Closedown; 10.35 Speak for Yourself: Coping with rudeness from fellow citizens; 11.00 Play School: For the under fives presented by Carol Leader and Iain Lauchlan. The story is the Mud Puddle; 11.25 Play It Safe: Accident prevention tips for children (11.35 Write Away: A guide to everyday writing presented by Barry Took (11.50 Closedown; 2.00 Long Short and Tall Stories. The world of children's books for adults (2.25 Maths Help (2.40 Other People's Lives. The ritual of circumlocution on Chole Island; 3.05 The Computer Programme: The role of the microprocessor; 3.30 Closedown.

## ITV LONDON

9.30 For Schools: An award-winning film about Shire Horses; 9.47 Musical and visual rhythms; 10.04 A Policewoman's Day; 10.21 How the media portrays Britain's black population; 10.48 Flight for the hearing impaired; 11.05 Practical science for the young; 11.22 The Fleetline railway and slate mining in Wales; 11.39 The problems facing a one-parent family; 12.00 Cocklehead's Bay. Adventures with the Cockle twins for the very young (12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets; 12.30 That's the Way. The running of the National Health Service; 1.00 News from Carol Barnes; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 About Britain: Johnny Morris travels the Severn from Ashleworth to the Sharpness Canal; 2.00 Money-go-round. What's the value in an orthopaedic bed?; what are the best sunbats and what precautions should be taken for those waiting a winter tan; and are all food mangers value for money? These are the items covered this afternoon; 2.30 Film in the Dog House\* (1982) starring Leslie Phillips and James Booth. Comedy about a vet and his crooked partner.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; 6.10 Farming Week; 6.20 Today, including; 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 7.00 Today's News; 7.30 News Headlines; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 8.25 The Week on 4; 8.43 Glyn Worsnip delves into the BBC Sound Archives; 9.00 News; 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker; 10.00 News; 10.02 Daily Service; 10.30 Daily Service; 10.45 Morning Story: 'When the Waters Came' by Rosemary Johnson; 11.00 News; 11.05 Down Your Way visits Saddleworth, Lancs.; 11.50 Poetry Pleaser; 12.00 News; 12.02 You and Yours; 12.27 Semi-Circles with Paula Wilcox; 1.00 The World at One: News; 1.40 The Archers; 2.00 News; 2.02 Women's Hour; 3.00 News; 3.02 Afternoon Theatre 'Sarah and Anne' - 1910 by Sandra Fraser; 4.35 Some from a bridge. The view from Tower Bridge; 4.45 Start the Week: The Canon in Residence by Victor L. Whitechurch (10 parts) (1); 5.00 Shipshape; 5.55 Weather: Programme News; 6.00 The Six O'Clock News; 6.30 Start a Minute: A panel game; 7.00 News; 7.20 Start the week with Richard Baker; 8.00 The Monday Play: 'And the Mountains Sang...' by C. F. Taylor; 9.30 Kaleidoscope.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather; 7.00 News; 7.05 Morning Concert: Johann Pachelbel, Vivaldi, Bach transcr. (orch. Dennis, records); 8.00 News; 8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Dvorak, Debussy, Rostropovich; 9.00 News; 9.05 This Week's Composer: Shostakovich; 10.00 Music for Organ: Recital at St. George's Church, Stockport: John Stainer, Liszt, Albin de Neufville, Dvorak de Severac; 10.35 Brahms: String Quartet recital; 11.10 Mann Marais. Chamber music recital; 11.35 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Mozart, Ravel, Holst, Beethoven; 1.00 News; 1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Piano Trio recital, direct from St. John's, Smith Square, London: Haydn, Ravel; 2.00 News; 2.05 Musical. Concert: Rodney Bennett, Richard, Sverdrup; 3.00 Kaleidoscope.

## Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore, 7.30 Terry Wogan; 10.00 Jimmy Young; 12.00 Gloria Hunniford including 1.45 Sports Desk; 2.00 Ed Stewart including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk; 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.45 Sports Desk; 5.45 News; 6.00 Steve Jones including 6.45 Sports Desk; 8.00 Folk on 2 featuring The Waterboys and Bob Dylan; 10.00 Monday Movie; 11.30 The World at One; 12.00 News; 12.05 Sound with Nick Jackson; 11.00 Brian Mathews with Richard Midgley; 12.00 News; 12.05 Musical. Concert: Rodney Bennett, Richard, Sverdrup; 3.00 Kaleidoscope.

## Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2, 7.00 Steve Wright, 9.00 Simon Bates, 11.30 Dave Lee Travis including 12.30 pm Newsbeat; 2.00 Paul Burnett; 5.00 Andy Peebles including 5.00-5.30 The Record; 5.30-6.00 News; 7.00 Shayn; 8.00 Andy Peebles; 9.00 David Jensen; 10.00 John Peel; 12.00 Close. VHF Radio 1 at 2 and 5.00 with Radio 2, 12.00 with Radio 1, 12.00 with Radio 2.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (949 kHz) and on the following times (GMT): 6.00 News; 7.00 World News; 7.30 Country Four; 8.00 News; 8.30 World News; 8.55 Reflections; 9.15 The London Bach; 9.30 Baker's Half-Dollar; 9.45 News; 10.00 News; 10.30 World News; 10.55 News; 11.00 News; 11.30 News; 11.55 News; 12.00 News; 12.30 News; 12.55 News; 1.00 News; 1.30 News; 1.55 News; 2.00 News; 2.30 News; 2.55 News; 3.00 News; 3.30 News; 3.55 News; 4.00 News; 4.30 News; 4.55 News; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 5.55 News; 6.00 News; 6.30 News; 6.55 News; 7.00 News; 7.30 News; 7.55 News; 8.00 News; 8.30 News; 8.55 News; 9.00 News; 9.30 News; 9.55 News; 10.00 News; 10.30 News; 10.55 News; 11.00 News; 11.30 News; 11.55 News; 12.00 News; 12.30 News; 12.55 News; 1.00 News; 1.30 News; 1.55 News; 2.00 News; 2.30 News; 2.55 News; 3.00 News; 3.30 News; 3.55 News; 4.00 News; 4.30 News; 4.55 News; 5.00 News; 5.30 News; 5.55 News; 6.00 News; 6.30 News; 6.55 News; 7.00 News; 7.30 News; 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# Bar on militants urged after bloodshed speech

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Members of the Labour Party's national executive committee, shocked by a speech in which a prospective parliamentary candidate forecast bloodshed unless society was speedily transformed, today try to prevent the endorsement of candidates of any more militant tendency members until after an inquiry into their influence in the party.

The speech by Mr Pat Wall, a prominent member of the militant group, was made at a meeting of the NEC in place of Mr Ben Ford, the Bradford North MP, who has been challenged on procedural grounds, was condemned by senior figures on the right of the Labour Party.

Mr Roy Hattersley, speaking on independent television, said Mr Wall was "not a legitimate candidate for the Labour Party to endorse".

Mr Peter Shore, said on BBC radio that Mr Wall was "not going to do so. It was perfectly reasonable for some one to hold and express Mr Wall's views, but it had nothing to do with the democratic socialism which was fundamental to the Labour Party".

Mr Wall, speaking in Bradford last Thursday at a meeting with members of the Socialist Workers' Party, said a Marxist Labour Government would have to deal with the capitalist state machine immediately.

"It would mean the abolition of the monarchy, the House of Lords, the sacking of the generals, the admirals, the air marshals, the senior civil servants, the police chiefs and in particular the judges, and people of that character."

He is reported in *The Sunday Times* to have added: "We will face bloodshed in Britain. We will face the possibility in Britain of a civil war, and the terrible death and destruction and bloodshed that would mean."

Yesterday Mr Wall did not deny that he had used those words, but said the report had taken them out of context. He wanted a "drastic change in British society but he wanted to bring it about by peaceful means, through Parliament."

The organization committee of Labour's NEC is expected to rule today that the selection process in Bradford North should be repeated because of procedural irregularities when Mr Ford was ousted. In theory that will give Mr Ford a chance of reinstatement, but Mr Wall forecast yesterday

that he would be selected by a much bigger majority than before.

Mr John Gillingham will tomorrow propose that the NEC should defer endorsement of any candidate belonging to the militant tendency until the special inquiry has reported, probably in June.

Mr Shore said yesterday that it was clearly folly for the NEC to endorse new candidates from the militant tendency, which was itself under inquiry.

Some NEC members, however, prefer not to act against individual militant parliamentary candidates. They are content to await the inquiry report, believing that militant members will thereafter be required to choose between the tendency and the party.

Moderate trade union leaders, appalled at the latest disclosures of militant tendency activities, see a new opportunity to reverse the recent advances of the left in the Labour Party (Paul Routledge writes).

Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, vowed yesterday: "I would personally back any move to restore the status quo as far as election and reselection of MPs is concerned. It has been a divisive measure introduced in the Labour Party. Far from bringing peace, it has brought war to many local parties."

Mr Wall and other militant candidates were "masquerading as friends to gain entry", the engineering president added. "These people are our deadly enemies and they must be stopped."

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, who has fought against Militancy in his own union, said: "These sort of people should be kicked out of the party. They want to destroy the party."

The vehemence of the trade union moderates' condemnation suggests that the outbreak of peace in the party two months ago was premature.

Mr Wall's son was the victim of a gang fight in Bradford, West Yorkshire, on Saturday night (Our Bradford Correspondent writes).

Mr David Wall, a print worker, aged 18, was taken to hospital with a suspected broken nose after being attacked by the gang as he left a café.

His mother, Mrs Pauline Wall, said: "David did nothing to provoke the attack. We are a peace-loving family."



## Family portrait the Russians haven't seen

The friendship between President Brezhnev's 53-year-old daughter Galina and a man known as Boris the Gypsy, who was recently arrested for corruption, has put the spotlight on a family that is normally kept firmly in the political background in the Soviet Union. (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The wives and children of Politburo members play no public role in the Soviet Union, are not photographed with their husbands and do not appear at public engagements as they do in the West. Indeed, it is often not known whether Politburo members are married or widowed, how many children they have, and what they do.

The Russians are sensitive to intrusion into the private lives of their leaders, virtually a taboo subject in the Soviet Union. Strict measures are taken to see that the activities of family members are not used to reflect on their parents' political standing.

Photographers have not been allowed into the Brezhnev's summer residence near Yalta, nor to his country dacha, near Moscow. It is not even known exactly whether the Soviet leader has two children, as officials acknowledge, or three.

Ordinary Russians have never seen the President's grandchildren and the Soviet press has never portrayed the Brezhnev family as they are seen above.

Standing in the back row (left to right) are Yuri Brezhnev, (son of Leonid), a woman believed to be Galina's daughter, and Leonid's only granddaughter and her husband; Galina (daughter of Leonid) and her husband Yuri Churbanov; an unidentified woman thought to be the wife of one of Leonid's two grandsons; Ludmila (wife of Yuri Brezhnev) and daughter-in-law of Leonid; and Andrei, aged 20, Yuri Brezhnev's son.

Seated in the front row are Viktoriya (Leonid's wife);

Galina, aged 8, Leonid's only great-granddaughter, whose mother is Viktoriya, the only granddaughter; and Leonid's daughter, Galina.

Not shown are President Brezhnev's second grandson, Leonid, aged 25 (son of Yuri); and Mikhail, said to be an adopted son whose existence is not acknowledged by Soviet authorities.

President Brezhnev's eldest son Yuri, in his late forties, followed his father into politics and is now the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. His daughter Galina, aged 53, is married to the deputy head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. And his youngest son Mikhail, about 18, is a student at the Moscow State University, believed to be studying journalism.

The political rise of Yuri Brezhnev has been meteoric. He began his career in 1960, graduating from the Academy of Foreign Trade, and then spent several years working in

the organization responsible for importing equipment for light industry.

In 1965 he was appointed a department head of the Soviet Trade Mission in Sweden, and was later promoted to deputy head then head of the mission.

In 1970 he was made chairman of an export-import agency dealing with industrial raw materials, and in this capacity was elected a delegate to the 25th Party Congress from the Dnepropetrovsk party organization, an unusual honour for one in his position.

Galina Brezhnev has been married twice. The first marriage to a man younger than herself was dissolved within a year, and the second was to Yuri Churbanov, who in 1980 became Deputy Minister of the Interior at the age of 44.

President Brezhnev's wife, Viktoriya, keeps in the background, and appears only occasionally in public. She is believed to be half Jewish, though little is known of her family background.

Letter from New York

## Why FDR kept quiet about Pearl Harbour

New evidence has emerged that President Franklin D. Roosevelt knew in advance that the Japanese were planning to attack Pearl Harbour, and did nothing to stop it. The arguments are set out in *The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbour*, by John Toland, a historian and Pulitzer prize-winner, which is to be published in America next month.

Toland believes that there was a "cover-up" for many years, but that it is now over. He even suspects that some of the missing pieces of evidence may have been deliberately made available to him.

His final judgment of President Roosevelt's conduct is critical, but not damning. He believes that the President made the mistake of underestimating the strength of the Japanese naval force, and the excellence of its equipment. But he had been misled on this point by General Marshall, who had written a report for the President only a few months earlier, saying that the Japanese would be no match for the Americans.

Toland also attributes President Roosevelt's inactivity to his desire to conceal that the Americans had cracked the Purple Code, which Tokyo used to talk with its Ambassador in Washington.

The most important leads in Toland's patient piece of detective work were provided by Captain Johannes Ranneft, who was the Dutch Naval Attaché in Washington during the war. It took Toland a year to track down the Dutchman.

According to the author, Captain Ranneft was owed a favour by the Americans in 1941, because he had leaked to them the secret of the Bofors gun, by way of a friend in Japan.

President Ranneft was called to the Office of Naval Intelligence on December 2, five days before the attack, and told by Admiral Wilkins, head of the Office, that two Japanese aircraft-carriers had been sighted heading east. They could have been going almost anywhere at that point, and he was ostensibly told on the grounds that they might constitute a threat to the Dutch East Indies.

Nevertheless, an attack on American bases was already a possibility, and Captain Ranneft was anxious enough to wire the information immediately to his Government, then in exile.

Four days later, Captain Ranneft returned to the ONI and asked Admiral Wilkins where the two carriers were. According to Captain Ranneft, Wilkins told him they were 300-400 miles west of Honolulu.

The Dutchman immediately wired his Government again, adding, ironically, as it turned out, "If they come in, it will be in Washington, you can be 100 per cent sure they know in Honolulu."

Mr Ranneft, who died only a month ago, was reprimanded by his Government after the war for leaking secrets, but was later commended. Other evidence in the book concerns a "Seaman Z", who in 1941 was attached to the 12th Naval District, and was given an assignment to track the "missing" Japanese fleet ("missing" because it had maintained radio silence since about the third Thursday in November).

Using intelligence from six wire services and from ships at sea, Seaman Z and a colleague became convinced that they had located the fleet, and that it was heading for Pearl Harbour.

Evidence of the subsequent cover-up was provided by the case of a ship of the Matson Line, which sailed between San Francisco and Honolulu. The radio operator of one of these ships believed that he had located the Japanese fleet before December 7 and, while still at sea, alerted the United States Navy. Yet when the ship returned to San Francisco on December 10, the ship was met, and its log and other documents confiscated by the Navy.

Toland later came across a tape made by Mrs Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labour in President Roosevelt's cabinet, in which she described the President's "strange reaction" to the news of Pearl Harbour. "Rather sugary-looking," she said. "He knows something we don't know."

This tape had supposedly been in the Columbia University Library of Oral History since 1937, but nobody had found it before Toland.

One man who will not be pleased by Toland's revelations is Gordon Prange, author of a book called *The Day After Pearl Harbour*. It is a year to research, and is a great success. It concludes that the President probably did not know about the Japanese attack in advance.

Peter Watson

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's Events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen attends the Commonwealth Day Observance Service at Westminster Abbey, 3.30, and later attends a Commonwealth Day reception at Marlborough House, 6.30.

Princess Anne attends the 400th anniversary celebration of the granting of a royal charter to Maidenhead, Berkshire, 4.30.

The Princess of Wales attends a premiere of *The Little Foxes*, in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund and the Metropolitan Police Combined Benevolent Fund at the Victoria Palace Theatre, London, SW1, 7.15.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester visits the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London, 3.

**Talks, lectures**  
A new acquisition (1): Lee Krassner's "Gothic Landscape", by Richard Francis, Tate Gallery, 10.30.

World English—or, whose language is it, anyway? by Professor Peter Strevens, Royal Society, 10.30, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 6.

God's New Society—Top Priority, by Canon David Watson, 10.30, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 6.

**New exhibitions**  
Australian Art of the Western Desert, work of tribal Aborigines in Central Australia, Museum of Modern Art, Burlington Gardens, W1 (Mon to Sat 10 to 5) (from today until May 3).

Paintings of John Quinlan Pringle, including oils, watercolours and miniatures. Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, W1; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (until March 26).

**Walks**  
Jack the Ripper murders, 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground (Art Gallery exit), 7.30.

The National Gallery has just instituted a recorded information service. The public can now hear opening times, details of exhibitions and information on educational events, such as lectures and guided tours by ringing the Gallery on 01-539 3525.

**Sporting fixtures**  
Football: Third division: Southend v Brentford; Fourth division: Mansfield v Sheffield United, both 7.30.

Rackets: Meetings at Windsor (1.30) and Sedfield (1.45). Rackets: Oxford University v Cambridge University, at Queen's Club, Kensington (2.30).

Squash: Rackets: ISFA championship at Abbeydale, Sheffield (5.30 and 8.30).

**Bond winners**  
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond prizes, announced on Tuesday are: £100,000: No 1822 513661 (the winner comes from Southwark, South London); £50,000: No 187 88195 (Cheshire); £25,000: No 975 86529 (Suffolk).

**Auctions today**  
Christie's, South Kensington: Silver, 2; Oriental ceramics, 2; watercolours and drawings, 2; Phillips, Brompton Street: furniture, 11.30; British paintings, drawings, sculpture, 2; charity sale of twentieth-century art with the Elmslie Mill Society, 5.30; Sotheby's, Bond Street: atlases, maps and books, 11.

**Anniversaries today**  
Karl Philipp Emanuel Bach was born at Weimar, 1714 and Kenneth Graham in Edinburgh, 1850. William III died in London (succeeded by Queen Anne), 1702; Hector Berlioz died in Paris, 1869.

### The Times list of best-selling books

Cloth	Author	Price
The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail	Michael Baigent et al	£3.95
The Last Waltz in Vienna	George Clark	£2.95
French Leave 1962/3	Richard Blinn	£2.95
Great Railway Journeys of the World	Michael Kingdon	£2.95
Night of the Children	Salman Rushdie	£2.50
France à la Carte	Richard Blinn	£2.50
John's Pocket Wine Book	Catherine Cookson	£2.50
Music		
Organ recital, Jonathan Rea	Kit Williams	£2.50
St Michael's Cornhill, 1.10, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.10	Kathryn Spink	£2.50
Francis Christou (clarinet) and Mary Harrison (piano) recital, St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, 7.30		
Concert by LSO (Claudio Abbado) with Vladimir Ashkenazy on the piano, Barbican Centre, Barbican, 6.30		
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**Nature notes**  
House sparrows are singing everywhere though scarcely noticeable except as a gurgling spring of ordinary chirps. The sparrows are still in their winter flocks on farmland, and few have yet returned to the orchard trees and fir trees. They have become more common in Britain having invaded the new conifer plantations. Firecrests have established themselves as regular breeding birds in southern England in recent years, particularly favouring Buckinghamshire.

**Roads**  
Midlands: M6: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry). M5: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junctions 7 (Worcester) and 8 (N50).

**The papers**  
The Militant Tendency vision of tomorrow's Britain is presented by Pat Wall, Labour prospective candidate for Bradford North. And a terrifying vision of the future is presented by the House of Lords' report on the abolition of the Royal Family, along with generals, admirals, air marshals, police chiefs, top civil servants, Labour MPs and "people of that character". To him parliamentary democracy is a "minor issue". Does the local party committee really believe that is what is wanted by the voters of Bradford?

**The Pound**  
Bank of England: Bank rate 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Scotland: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Ireland: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Wales: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Cyprus: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Greece: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of France: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Germany: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Italy: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Japan: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Netherlands: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Norway: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Portugal: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Spain: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Sweden: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Switzerland: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of USA: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Yugoslavia: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Australia: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Canada: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Denmark: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Finland: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Hong Kong: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of India: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Korea: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of New Zealand: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Singapore: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of South Africa: 10.75% (10.75%); Bank of Taiwan: 10.75% (10.75%); 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